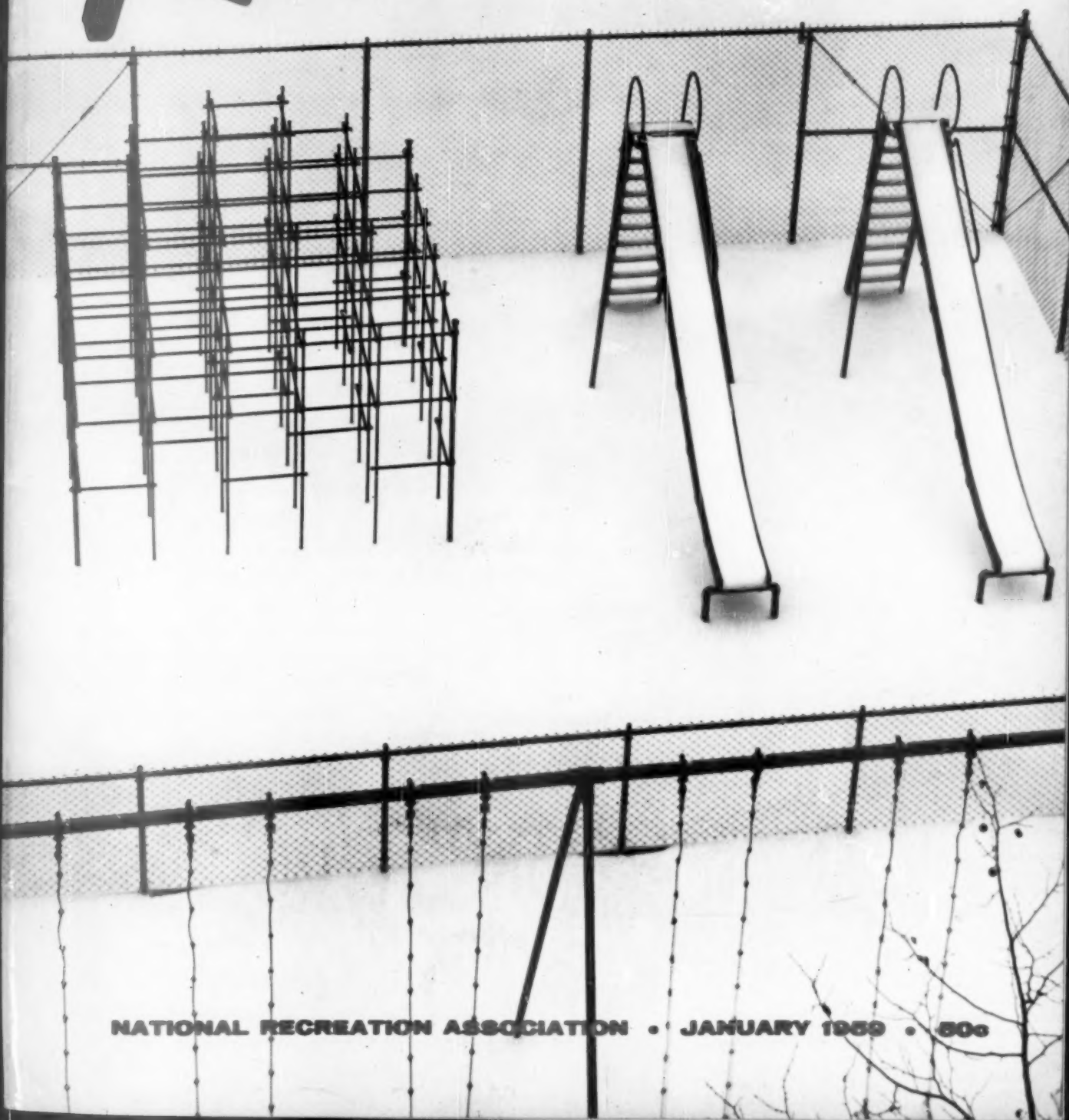


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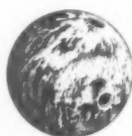
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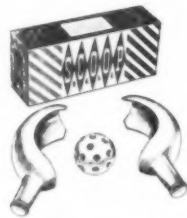
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Contributors

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The National Recreation Association is a nationwide, nonprofit, nonpolitical and nonsectarian civic organization, established in 1906 and supported by voluntary contributions, and dedicated to the service of all recreation executives, leaders and agen-

cies, public and private, to the end that every child in America shall have a place to play in safety and that every person in America, young and old, shall have an opportunity for the best and most satisfying use of his expanding leisure time.

For further information regarding the Association's services and membership, please write to the Executive Director, National Recreation Association, 8 West Eighth Street, New York 11, New York.

JANUARY 1959



THE MAGAZINE OF THE RECREATION MOVEMENT

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On the Cover

WHEN WINTER COMES . . . The stark loneliness of playground equipment in the snow was captured by Robert DeJohn of Brooklyn, New York, a 1957 Grand Award winner in the National High School Photographic Contest sponsored annually by the Eastman Kodak Company.

Next Month

In this era of the guided missile, when unguided international tensions have turned the earth into a planetary pressure cooker, the observance of Brotherhood Week, February 15-22, assumes a vital importance; here, recreation has a major role to play. So, in February, we report on "The European Sport Scene" and also give "Some Impressions of Recreation—in America," by a visitor from South Africa. An article by Augustus Zanzig, "You'd Like 'Em to Sing? Why?" explores the fellowship engendered by music and song. There will also be special program ideas for teen-agers and senior citizens, including new ideas to revitalize your Easter Egg Hunt this year.

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Recreation*

CONTENTS

GENERAL FEATURES

- Up to Now and From Here on Out
(Editorial) Dean Atlee Snyder 6
- Recreation Ten Years in the Future
Compiled by Robert L. Horney 10
- June Was Busting Out All Over 15
- If Winter Comes—Get Out and Enjoy It . . John R. Talmage 18
- A Portrait of Mr. Recreation 22

ADMINISTRATION

- Recreation Land Resources . . . for the Year 2000
Marion Clawson 12
- Ice Rinks 28
- Exciting Swimming Facilities Perkins and Will 30
- The Fight Goes On 31
- Notes for the Administrator 32

PROGRAM

- Bridging the Gap . . . Between School and Community
Elizabeth A. Ludwig 16
- How to Make Bongo Drums 21
- Official Paddle Tennis Murray Geller 24
- Off-Beat Teen-Age Activities 26

REGULAR FEATURES

- Letters 4
- Things You Should Know 8
- Hospital Capsules Beatrice H. Hill 33
- Index of Advertisers 33
- Market News Jean Wachtel 34
- Classified Advertising 35
- Periodicals and Magazine Articles 35
- Books and Pamphlets Received 36
- New Publications 36



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JANUARY 1959

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—The Editors.

Controversial?

Sirs:

These days, on TV, we hear many discussions among educators regarding school functions and what they are trying to teach our youth. One of the many criticisms heard seems to be that schools are giving too much time to instruction in recreation activities, such as casting and dancing, and so forth.

There are many who feel recreation activities should be taken away from the school systems and given back to the communities as a department, to function the same as the other public services of any given community, so the children may have the benefit of learning or participating in recreation activities after school hours, giving them more time for study while in school. If this criticism becomes louder and louder, as it appears it will, just where will this leave the recreation worker now in the schools in communities that have no alternate program to which he can go?

I would like to hear the reaction of some of the directors on this.

SELWYN ORCUTT, Superintendent,
Recreation and Parks Department,
Fayetteville, North Carolina.

Private Swimming Pools

Sirs:

I am not sure what brought forth Mr. Hoffman's comment that the American Society of Planning Officials is not an appropriate agency to be interested in swimming pools [RECREATION, June 1958, page 183]. I suppose that straight reporting of what is happening can be interpreted as "trying to get into the act of regulating swimming pools," although it seems to me to be stretching it a point. Also, we are not the "latest group" but probably one of the earliest to recognize this land use as a new urban problem.

Early in 1954, we sensed from ques-

tions coming from our members, that the backyard swimming pool was about to break out all over the face of the urban landscape and that it might introduce some problems involving location, safety, and assorted control measures. We set to work to assemble all the information we could find on residential swimming pools, which was not too much since, at that time, they were still generally reserved as the toys of millionaires and movie stars. We consulted the "swimming pool industry" (Mr. Hoffman's term), insurance companies, public health organizations, and so on.

We worked the information into a report, "Private Swimming Pools and Clubs," which we sent to our members in August, 1954. It was well received, and proved useful since it was the only study that tackled the backyard pool from the viewpoint of the public interest.

There are many problems, many collateral effects, that must be studied whenever a new land use is introduced into our cities. The private swimming pool, by virtue of its ubiquity (it is fast replacing at least the third car in the family, if not the second car) does constitute a new land use. There is always a shakedown period in which cities and experts try to solve the problem of learning how to live with each new land use. We have had it with drive-in theaters, with motels, with shopping centers, with trailer parks, with marinas, and so on. . . .

The problems of the backyard swimming pool are beginning to be ironed out, but they are not all solved. For example, recently we had an inquiry from one city in which a developer proposed to put in a "private club" swimming pool in the center of a block on a half acre of land, to serve fifty families in the block. The difficulties that such a proposal brings up are not all ones

customarily within the purview of sanitary engineers or public health agencies.

Incidentally, I am more than a little fascinated by the idea of a "competition for the best . . . legislation" on swimming pool regulation, which Mr. Hoffman reports his magazine is sponsoring. This scheme offers a lot of possibilities and eventually might replace such old-fashioned things as attorneys, city councils, state legislatures, and even—perhaps—the Congress of the United States.

DENNIS O'HARROW, *Executive Director, American Society of Planning Officials*, 1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37.

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THEODORE SMITH, *Executive Director, United States Committee for the United Nations*, 375 Park Avenue, New York 22.

• Some of these materials can certainly help you plan your special programs in observance of National Brotherhood Week, February 15 to 22.—Ed.

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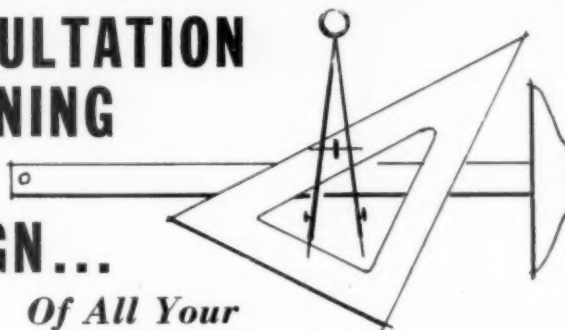
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Up to Now and From Here on Out

"Let us re-examine and reaffirm what recreation stands for . . ."

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EVERY CITIZEN, individually, as well as in his family group or community, has or should have, the same kind of concern for good recreation that he has for good health, good education, and the general welfare. It is interesting to recall some of the events and cultural concepts that have influenced recreation in America up to now. They provide the backdrop against which to consider three challenges to the recreation profession today: the challenge of *insight*, the challenge of *upsurge*, the challenge of *outreach*.

In the sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries the English people were recreation minded. It was the golden age of playwriting and theater going, a great period in music. Trevelyan reminds us that it was not primarily the music of the concert hall, but of the home and community in the singing of madrigals—the popular songs of the day.

There were many games and amusements. The churchyard itself was frequently used as a kind of public park for outdoor sports on a Sunday afternoon. The pastimes of the upper classes were often frivolous, and, by our modern standards, grossly immoral. It was a time of Puritan revolt, based, in part, on opposition to the flagrant use of leisure time by the rich and wellborn. Macaulay writes of the Puritans: "It was considered a sin to hang garlands on a Maypole, to drink a friend's health, to fly a hawk, to play at chess. . . ." Is it any wonder that this stern Puritan tradition, when transplanted to the New England colonies, discouraged amusements of all kinds?

Occasional voices spoke out for leisure and recreation, of whom Benjamin Franklin was one. Useful leisure, to Franklin, included reading, language study, and the founding of a public library in Philadelphia.

In coming to the nineteenth century we may observe that if recreation were no longer condemned as ungodly, it often appeared to be uneconomical and wasteful. Remember that

the average workweek was seventy hours or more. And yet there were significant developments: organized sports and gymnastics, church picnics and county fairs, minstrel shows, and the unique lyceum lecture. Social visiting was in great vogue, as were dancing, card playing, and singing.

In rural sections building a house or barn provided recreation for all one's neighbors; "raising the roof" was great fun. Frontier sports were of the rough and ready type, but even an early river community like Cincinnati had a museum, a picture gallery, an academy of fine arts, and a society for the study of phrenology.

There is not time, here, to continue our rapid historical sketch into the present century, but most of us are well aware of recent developments, particularly those which followed World Wars I and II. The present activities of the National Park Service and similar state agencies are familiar to us. The growth of state recreation commissions and of municipal departments is a promising indication of public awareness and public support. Greater things lie ahead.

The March of Ideas

We now turn from the march of events to the march of ideas. Certain attitudes that influenced recreation in times past have already been noted, but there is another needing attention. It relates to the philosophy of two great Virginians—George Mason and Thomas Jefferson—the concept known as "the pursuit of happiness."

This is one of the best known phrases in our historical vocabulary. It is one of the inalienable rights set forth in the Declaration of Independence and has been incorporated into many state constitutions. The ideal survives.

In his recent lectures at the University of Michigan, writer and critic Howard Mumford Jones pointed out that modern man is contentedly pursuing happiness all over the place; that despite our tensions and frustrations, America is a land of good cheer. Is there any doubt about it? There are all manner of indications. We have Optimists Clubs for the men, and Soroptimists for the ladies. Annually, on January 1, little Mr. New Year happily kicks out old Mr. Gloom. We write songs about "I want to be happy, but I won't be happy until you're happy, too."

In this happy land in which recreation leaders organize and supervise, leisure brings pleasure and satisfaction while income-producing labor is often a repetitive bore. This is part of the price men pay for the supplanting of personal

MR. SNYDER, Defense Coordinator, Office of the Secretary, U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, was Deputy Commissioner for Special Services and Deputy to the Director of Community War Services, which included federal wartime recreation programs during World War II. This material is condensed from a speech given at the 1958 Annual Conference of the Virginia State Recreation Society and the Vermont Annual Governor's Conference on Recreation.

craftsmanship by the machine. How different from the old belief that there was discomfort in idleness and solid satisfaction in hard work.

Today's Challenge

What do these facts of life mean to the recreation worker? This begins to get personal. May I challenge you in three ways?

First, the challenge of insight. This means knowing what's going on and putting things in perspective. That is why study, reflection, and adaptation are so important to your growing profession. Insight will help you understand that your profession is more than a vocational association, that it is concerned with more than games and whistle blowing, or playground supervision, or the administration of staff. Qualities of intellect and statesmanship are also required.

Insight will make you aware of the unique and voluntary character of recreation, or, to use the small boy's definition, "What you do when you don't have to." Recreation can be guided but not regimented. In this area of free choice your clients enjoy the right to be wrong. Nevertheless you are performing service of inestimable value as you pursue what David Riesman describes as the new role of "avocational counseling." This I take to mean emerging professions such as yours.

Second, the challenge of upsurge. Frankly, I'm less interested in the statistics of the shorter workweek, increased man-hour production, and so on than in what people are actually doing. The evidence amazes me: there are thirty-four million amateur photographers; eighteen million amateur fishermen; eighteen million home gardeners; twenty million bowlers; twenty million table-tennis players; seventeen million roller skaters; five million horseshoe players. Over two thousand amateur theater groups put on nearly ten thousand plays each year. Golf (formerly played only at country clubs by the well-to-do) now attracts four million persons at all income levels.

Do-it-yourself workshops, as a hobby, account for sixty million dollars annually. Thirty million persons participate in recreation boating (6,500,000 pleasure craft); two and a half million (double the number five years ago) collect coins as a hobby. Twenty-five billion dollars annually are spent by Americans for vacation and holiday travel.

Some significant ten-year comparisons based on defining as participants those who engage in an activity at least two or more times during the year: tent and trail camping—up 250 per cent; archery—up 170 per cent; golf—up 19 per cent. The sale of artists' supplies has increased 500 per cent since World War II, and an estimated two million persons now enjoy amateur painting, among them, of course, Winston Churchill and President Eisenhower.

Let's take a look at music. Twice as many people (twenty-eight million, including eight million children) play musical instruments as did twenty years ago; sales of electronic and chord organs up 600 per cent in five years; hi-fi growing by leaps and bounds—already a multimillion dollar business; 703 home-grown opera groups in forty-eight states;

one thousand amateur symphony orchestras in American communities; thirty thousand high-school orchestras and twenty thousand bands; more money now spent annually on concert music than on baseball admissions; seventy-five major music organizations with a combined membership of more than one million.

This is more than an upsurge; it's what *Life Magazine* calls a "cultural explosion." It's a bear by the tail, and the professional recreator can't let go.



Community recreation under organized public auspices is only part of the reason for this. Advertisers and the mass communication media have also had a lot to do with it, creating and stimulating recreation desires and leisure-time tastes. Then the private associations and organizations provide all manner of recreation services for their members.

The challenge of upsurge requires the working together of many groups on the community level with an enlarged spirit of mutual recognition and support. This involves public agencies, private associations, commercial enterprises, and let's not forget just-plain-John Citizen, who may never set foot in a recreation building or join the Association of Amateur Chefs, and yet who may preside over the finest outdoor barbecue in his entire neighborhood.

Finally, the challenge of outreach. It is no figure of speech to say that we are now reaching for the moon. Sputnik has stirred us up to face some stern realities. The temper of the people may be changing. Suspend the fancy frills in education; emphasize only science and math was the first cry. Satellites we must have, so maybe health, welfare, recreation, and other community services can be cut back to help pay the cost.

Rediscover the fun of working hard, says a leading scientist in a newspaper interview. Americans are too soft, says another headline. A congressional committee gets disturbed because public money is spent for swimming pools at overseas airbases.

Does all this mean that recreation is a badge of weakness? I don't think so, nor do you, but how about some other people? We are still too apologetic for recreation in America. Possibly we are overcautious lest we be regarded as dabblers, dilettantes, and playboys. Are we also subconsciously worried about not being forever "up and doing. . . ."

This is a time to shake off latent guilt feelings if they exist; to re-examine and reaffirm what recreation stands for; and to create a new public awareness of its positive values. The great need is to convince and win over those who fancy themselves tough-minded, but who unknowingly may also be a little shortsighted. This kind of public relations won't be easy, but it's necessary.

Let's face it. Times are uncertain; tensions exist: but mathematics, music, and national defense are in this thing together. Science and recreation can coexist; in fact, they must.

If it hadn't been for the emotional release provided by

playing his violin, Einstein might have cracked up under the extreme pressures of his work. Josef Hofmann, the great pianist, was also a successful inventor. Winston Churchill took up painting at the age of forty—this, in 1915, while Britain was at war. Did this make him soft, less able as a statesman? Far from it. Recently, he said, "If it weren't for painting, I couldn't bear the strain of things." Louis Untermeyer speaks of poetry as "a refuge in the age of fly-

ing missiles." George Hjelte, whom we all revere, has called recreation a means for "lifting the wings of the spirit." And truly, as it is said in the Bible: "Man does not live by bread alone."

Recreation, enhanced by experience, is creativity rediscovered, strength reinforced, the spirit refreshed, in order better to do the world's work. It is indeed re-creation and America to remain strong needs more—not less—of it. #



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Things You Should Know . .

► **FOLK DANCERS**, check your 1959 calendar! The 23rd annual National Folk Festival will be held at the Coliseum, Nashville, Tennessee, May 6-10, under the sponsorship of *The Nashville Tennessean*.

► **NEW STATE BOAT-NUMBERING LAWS** are being planned by two-thirds of the states, based on the new Federal Boating Act of 1958, even though the 1959 legislative season is weeks away, according to a survey by the Outboard Boating Club of America. Forty-five state legislatures will be in session in 1959, most of them convening in January. For further information write the OBC at 307 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 1, attention Len Hiltz or Ed Spanke.

► **FIVE BASIC EXERCISES** for physical fitness are included in an attractive booklet, from the Royal Canadian Air Force, called *5BX Plan for Physical Fitness*. It is prepared for use by Royal Canadian airmen and should also be useful to leaders working with men's groups. It is made up of six charts, each composed of five exercises. A similar plan is being prepared for women. Order from the Publications Department, Department of Public Printing and Stationery, Sacred Heart Boulevard, Hull, Quebec, Canada. Copies are thirty-five cents each, with a twenty-five per cent discount on one hundred or more copies.

► **AN INTERNATIONAL SPORTS FUND** is being established by the People-to-People Sports Committee, Inc., to bring international sports events to every state and community in America, ac-

cording to Edward P. F. Eagan, committee chairman.

Plans call for the fund to be developed through the solicitation of memberships which will range in cost from one to twenty-five dollars. Participating service clubs will share the proceeds. Funds realized in this manner will be used to bring an entirely new series of international sports competitions and visits of foreign sports delegations to this country, and will send more American sportsmen abroad to represent this country in competitions and visits.

Individuals acquiring membership in the fund will be entitled to reduced admissions to international sports events staged in this country under sponsorship of the People-to-People Sports Committee. Applications should be addressed to the committee, New York 1, New York. (For an article on international sports, see February RECREATION.)

► **BOY SCOUT WEEK** falls February 7 to 13. Over four million members of the Boy Scouts of America will celebrate their 49th anniversary.

► **NATIONAL BROTHERHOOD WEEK** will be observed from February 15 to 22 this year. This is the time for rededication to the basic ideals of respect for individuals and peoples, and for special programs devoted to this purpose.

► **NAME CHANGE:** The name of the National Municipal League has been changed to that of National Civic League.

► **NIGHT BASEBALL FOR CHILDREN** under sixteen has been protested by the American Recreation Society, which

also recommends that protective helmets be worn by base runners as well as batters.

► **THE THEME FOR NATIONAL RECREATION MONTH, June, 1959,** will be "Find New Worlds — Through Recreation." Your National Recreation Association membership kit of suggestions for that month will be released in March.

► **ERRATUM**—The guidebook for techniques for improving human relations, *Reaching Out in Recreation*, published by School of Education, New York University, and Division of Youth Service, The American Jewish Committee—mentioned on page 338 of our December issue—is twenty cents instead of sixty cents, as quoted. Quantity prices are available from the university or the AJC at 386 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

► **HOSPITAL RECREATION PERSONNEL:** In the "Suggested Standards for Hospital Recreation Personnel," prepared by the Council for the Advancement of Hospital Recreation, Clause D will no longer be in effect after December 31, 1958, according to an announcement by council chairman Dr. Martin Meyer.

► **A CONFERENCE ON THE AGING** has been called by Governor Robert B. Meyner of New Jersey, for April 16, 1959, to alert citizens of the state to the potential impact of the increasing number of older people in the population. It will be held at 10 A.M., War Memorial Building, Trenton. For further details, write Mrs. Eone Harger, director, New Jersey Division of Aging, State House, Trenton 25.

► **THE 1959 EXAMINATION DATE** of the California Board of Recreation Personnel is set. The final date for filing applications for the exam is April 1, 1959. Application for voluntary certificates is open to:

A. Graduates of a recognized college or university with a bachelor's degree in recreation who successfully pass a prescribed examination.

B. Nonrecreation major graduates whose recreation work experience is judged satisfactory by the board's evaluation at the time applicant applies to take the examination. (At least a minimum work experience totaling one thousand hours.)

The 1959 examination will be given at approximately seven locations in the state on Saturday, May 16, 1959. Registration certificates are valid for a two-year period. The original registration fee is five dollars, which must accompany application. Each two-year renewal is two dollars.

For further information and application forms, write to the California Board of Recreation Personnel, 576 Callan Avenue, San Leandro, California, attention Duane George.

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The four-day week will mean more camping. State parks will need more acreage, stretches of safe lake and river shores, not too far from the city.

RECREATION Ten Years in the Future

Let us look ahead a decade at the beginning of this New Year, and consider the predictions of a group of national leaders in the recreation field:

Compiled by Robert L. Horney

RECREATION ten years from now will be greatly different from what it is today. Perhaps the most dramatic change will be that there will be so much more of it. The four-day week will be an actuality for many, and three-day weekends, the rule. If—and this, as we shall see, is a very big if—if we start now to prepare for the onslaught of all this free time, we will have the healthiest, most creative civilization ever known. Our expanding leisure will give all of us a chance for things we always wanted but for which we never had time. Everyone will have the fun of exploring new fields; experts will be on hand to provide help, new ideas, and the necessary leadership.

All of this will require more space and an increase in operating funds. Therefore, we may expect the present park and recreation standard of ten acres per thousand population to increase to twenty acres per thousand. It is quite probable that at least one city in four will reach this increase by means of careful long-range planning.

There are many cities currently spending over six dollars per capita, for combined operation purposes. Presumably in ten years, if we keep pace with the needs of our citizens, we may expect standards to be between ten to fifteen dollars and actual per capita spending between eight to ten dollars. Changes in living patterns resulting from scientific advances, automation, and nuclear power development will give people everywhere more freedom, more money to spend, more time to meditate, and more time to live. Life in the future can become far more interesting and purposeful—provided we help people to learn early in childhood some constructive use of increased leisure.

We can expect increasing urban congestion to force acquisition and development of a greater amount of park and

recreation areas and facilities. This will not come about, however, without a unified effort on the part of park and recreation professionals working cooperatively and unselfishly with city officials, school authorities, and lay citizen groups. If there is any lag in this progress, informed citizens may force some "professional weddings."

City ordinances and state legislation will be revised and changed to allow park and recreation authorities to offer fringe areas the same direct service as citizens within city limits. The fringe-area resident will be forced to "pay-as-you-play" and carry his proportionate share of the services used. Builders will be convinced that a playground in the center of the subdivision will assure the sale of all lots within a reasonably short period of time, at a price higher than originally contemplated. Consolidated municipal and metropolitan park and recreation development will show a greater increase rather than their separate development.

State park departments will attempt to increase their total acreage by twenty-five per cent, acquiring and maintaining forest areas, vast stretches of lake shores, river banks, and rolling green belts near cities and other clusters of population within each state. The newly constructed and proposed development of state and federal highways will open up vast new areas of public lands heretofore undreamed of, for roadside camping, picnicking, fishing, outdoor education, and family recreation.

It is safe to predict that within the next ten years, twenty thousand additional new recreation leaders will be needed to fill newly created jobs and take care of replacements, primarily in government agencies. In addition, voluntary youth-serving organizations and private organizations may need another fifteen to twenty thousand leaders.

At the present rate of production, our professional training schools will simultaneously graduate approximately

MR. HORNEY is the NRA representative in the Great Lakes District.

five thousand professional recreation students. The gap is obvious, indicating a shortage of some fifteen thousand for government agencies alone. The situation is even more serious than the figures indicate. For instance, it is anticipated that we may not induct more than fifty per cent of the recreation graduates into the field. Many are lost temporarily and permanently to the military. Young women graduates are lost to marriage.

Proper recognition of recreation is in the offing and, in the next ten years, it will take its rightful place alongside of education and health. Certification of recreation people will become common in most states. The amount of professional preparation required of persons entering the field will be quite similar to that now required of persons entering teaching. Since recruitment of recreation personnel is lagging, and may become even more difficult, allied fields, such as psychology, political science, and sociology, will take a more active interest in problems of leisure and recreation.

* * *

In the next ten years there will be:

- An expansion of the citizen's recreation environment on land, on sea, in the air, and even outer space.
- New and complex hobby equipment and increased dependence upon the public domain for exercise of these hobbies.
- Expanding industries, involving large investments, catering to hobbies and other recreation activities.
- The terms "enriching" and "constructive" will be even more applicable to public recreation programs than they are today.
- Definite expansion in the use of state and natural forests for day camping and family camping by city recreation departments.
- Recreation is a relatively new profession and, in many communities, it is just beginning to be accepted. We'll need to "sell horizons." We have the opportunity to win friends and citizen support.
- Need for safer and cleaner lakes, rivers and streams, for increased activity in aquatics of all kinds, for more docks and marinas to accommodate local and transient boat owners.
- Increasing emphasis on cultural advancement and the performing arts, with greater demand for more highly specialized programs in music, dance, arts and crafts, and drama.
- A growing number of advisory services as compared with direct department services.
- More mobile services to outlying areas to handle urban sprawl; more trailer-court programs for older adults; and more preretirement counseling and training.
- General acceptance of hospital, homebound, and institutional recreation services, with more attention given to programs for the handicapped. There will be more instruction in recreation activities via TV and picture telephones.
- Travel programs, such as planned bus trips, plane rides, hosteling, and horseback trips, will be requested and used.
- The need for teaching skills in sports, such as sailing, skiing, bowling, tennis, golf, fishing, water skiing, skin diving, ice skating, and figure skating will greatly increase.
- Today's do-it-yourself phase may become permanent and spread into all areas of recreation. Should this develop rapidly, it will change the emphasis of present-day department services.
- Some form of federal recreation service will become a reality and there will be an increased number of state recreation services.
- International recreation will develop if international relationships improve.
- New games and better designed recreation equipment and apparatus will replace much of the present.
- Demand for services will exceed the normal increase in budget appropriations; thus, an increase in charges and fees will be necessary and accepted, if not initiated too rapidly.

Many schools throughout the nation are providing excellent public recreation areas and facilities. The community school—the school designed and built for community use—is here to stay. The next ten years will see even greater recreation programs in the community school idea. Schools are in close contact with young people and their parents in all neighborhoods of our cities and villages. With such a wealth of assets and a better informed citizenry, schools are bound to be recognized and exploited for community recreation.

Let us pause, now, to consider the future carefully. If we prepare now for the leisure to come, our cities ten years from now will have the most modern parks and recreation program services ever conceived. We will also have the healthiest and happiest citizenry!

Contributors

Preparation of this statement was made possible through the contributions of many leaders in the field of parks and recreation. These include:

Paul Brown, superintendent of parks, Seattle, Washington; George Butler, NRA Research Department; Charles K. Brightbill, director, department of recreation, University of Illinois; Milo F. Christiansen, superintendent of recreation, Washington, D. C.; Donald Dyer, director of recreation, Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Herb Davis, director of recreation, Cincinnati, Ohio; Garrett G. Eppley, chairman, department of recreation, Indiana University; George Hjelte, general manager, department of parks and recreation, Los Angeles, California; Dorthea M. Lensch, director of recreation, Portland, Oregon; Thomas W. Lantz, superintendent of recreation, Tacoma, Washington; Virginia Musselman, NRA Program Service; Ralph B. McClintock, superintendent of parks and recreation, Omaha, Nebraska; William A. Moore, director of parks and recreation, Louisville, Kentucky; Rhodell Owens, director of parks, Peoria, Illinois; J. A. Reynolds, director of parks and recreation, Richmond, Virginia; W. C. Sutherland, NRA Recreation Personnel Service; Walter L. Scott, director of municipal and school recreation, Long Beach, California; and Jay M. Ver Lee, recreation superintendent, Oakland, California. #

How much land will be needed? The typical suburb, at this time, is making a wholly inadequate provision for park acreage.

Marion Clawson

Recreation Land Resources...

Think of them in terms of people. Recreation resources, like any others, must be evaluated in terms of the demand for them and in light of man's technologies for using them.



for the Year 2000

NOTHING is inherent in woods, water, mountains, or any other physical phenomena that makes them "resources" in any meaningful human terms, unless there are people who want to use them for recreation purposes and have the means for so doing. If people enjoy the outdoors and insist upon outdoor recreation, they will use some physical resources that might otherwise be of very low recreation value. If we are to estimate the future need for and use of such land, then, we must start with the people, the economy, and the culture of the future.

Economy and Society of the Future

Perhaps the most striking thing about present-day speculations on the future economy and society of the United

States is our general confidence in the future and the general consensus as to its approximate dimensions. We confidently expect more people, an expanding total economy, and generally higher living standards for all. This confidence is in sharp contrast to the doubt and uncertainty that dominated our thinking as a nation roughly twenty-five years ago.

Today, in contrast, we seem confident, optimistic, in spite of technological changes and international tensions, which could conceivably knock all our material and intellectual achievements and aspirations into a cocked hat. Perhaps the thought of holocaust is simply too awful to be acceptable and hence is instinctively rejected as a basis for planning. However, accepting the general mood of the nation, including its scholars and social scientists, let us look a little more specifically at our projected economy and society.

The discussions among demographers, and others concerned with popula-

tion, relate to the dimensions of future population increases, not their existence. Nearly all population forecasts during the past twenty years have been woefully in error—much more so than population forecasts of earlier periods—and hence many students shy from making new ones. My own guess is that we shall have about 240,000,000 people in 1980 and about 310,000,000 in 2000; many estimates are lower and some higher. Whatever the exact figure, we can be sure that, unless present demographic trends change suddenly and drastically, the population of these future decades will be much higher than now.

This larger population will surely have many more older people—those of sixty-five years and over. Their number can be forecast for several decades ahead with high accuracy, if one assumes no major disaster, since all these people are now alive.

There is also a general consensus that per capita real income will be higher

DR. CLAWSON is director, *Land Use and Management Program, Resources for the Future*, Washington, D. C. This paper was prepared for the 40th National Recreation Congress, Atlantic City, New Jersey, September, 1958.

in the future. For as long as reasonably accurate data has existed in this country, real income per capita has trended upward approximately 1.9 per cent annually. If it continues, per capita real income would be roughly fifty per cent above the present by 1980, and roughly double the present by 2000.

It is highly probable that the average citizen will enjoy more leisure in the future than the past. The average workweek for all workers has declined from seventy hours in 1850 to the present forty. I estimate that the national average workweek in 1980 will be thirty-two hours and, in 2000, twenty-eight hours. Some of this reduced workweek will be lost by the extra time required traveling from home to office and back, but much will be a genuine increase in leisure. A generation ago, few factory workers had any paid vacation; now, most have one, two, or three weeks; in another generation, the four- and six-week paid vacations will be common.

People in the United States are almost certainly going to be more mobile in the future than now. In 1900, the average person traveled about five hundred miles a year by mechanical transportation; today, the average person travels over five thousand; in 2000, the average person probably will travel seventy-five hundred miles or more annually. The increase in physical mobility is, for our purposes, perhaps less important than the increase in what I call "psychological mobility." Two generations ago, many people were born, grew up, married, and had children in the same house; and one generation ago, in the same town. Today, it is usual for young men and women to go to college in a different city than the one in which their parents live; travel about the country or the world while in military service; take jobs in cities other than the one in which they were born; and move from city to city as economic opportunity beckons. Moreover, even those families staying within the same city often move from suburb to suburb as their family grows and ages. We, in this country, are definitely *not* tied to one locality by custom, family, and job as in the past, or in the way much of the rest of the world still is today.

Increased mobility, physical and psy-

chological, will have a major impact upon the total amount of recreation demanded, with even greater demands placed upon a particular area. If one area has unusually good facilities, it may well have people flocking to it from long distances.

Multiplicative Demand

To the best of our knowledge, the effects of population, per capita income, leisure, and mobility are multiplicative. That is, twice as many people, twice as high per capita income, fifty per cent more travel per capita, and perhaps fifty per cent more real leisure in 2000, as compared with the present, is likely to mean something in the rough magnitude of ten times as much total demand for outdoor recreation as now—and perhaps more. We simply do not know precisely; we know only very imperfectly the effect of these factors today and in the recent past. Sound park and recreation planning must project several decades ahead; yet this means extrapolation far into the future of a somewhat uncertain past relationship.

The general future demand for outdoor recreation will fall differently upon different types of areas in different locations. We have developed and find useful the following general classification of outdoor recreation areas:

- User-oriented areas, which must be so closely located with respect to users that they are readily available after school and after work. City parks are typical examples. Such areas are often small; location is much more important than physical characteristics.
- Resource-based areas, the dominant characteristic of which is their unusual scenic and other characteristics. People must travel to wherever such areas are to be found; hence, they are used mostly during vacations. National parks are a good example. Mountains, seashores, and lake country fall in this category.
- Intermediate areas, located within perhaps one to two hours travel time from most users, on the best sites available within such radius, and used chiefly for all-day outings. Many state parks fall in this category.

Each of these areas has its characteristic activities and use patterns. More-

over, there is no hard-and-fast line between these types of areas. There is some overlap of types of use—conceivably some family might spend its vacation in a city park, and a few people live close enough to national parks or forests for an after-work picnic. However, I find this classification useful.

I have estimated that in 2000 the *potential* demand for recreation, compared with actual use in 1956, will be as follows: for user-oriented areas, four times greater; for intermediate areas, sixteen times greater; for resource-based areas, forty times greater. Obviously, no one can have great confidence in these exact magnitudes. We know too little about present, past, and future demand for outdoor recreation; but they make explicit what is implicit in my earlier comments—that a very large increase in demand for outdoor recreation is in the making. Moreover, they give a reasonably accurate idea of where the magnitude of the future burden will fall. The more distant and relatively more desirable areas will face the greatest increase in demand.



Future Areas of Recreation Land

If something of the rough magnitude of the foregoing estimates of recreation demand are to be met, how much land will this mean for 2000? As to the user-oriented areas, their present acreage is about half, or somewhat less, than the usually accepted standards of municipal park adequacy would suggest. Moreover, some of the existing acreage is poorly located or not soundly planned and used. Instead of the roughly 750,000 acres in municipal parks, there should be roughly 2,000,000 more. In 2000, if population grows as I have suggested, and if most of the increase is in cities, and if park standards were to be met, this would require about 6,000,000 acres. It seems most unlikely that any such areas will be made available. For one thing, in the older cities, where areas are now deficient, it would be very costly and difficult to provide enough park acreage. Even more serious, the typical suburb is making wholly inadequate provision of park acreage. Some

regions, notably the South, have been and are very deficient in city park area, and this seems likely to continue.

If acreage of user-oriented recreation areas does not expand as rapidly as urban population grows, then the available acreage will have to be used at even higher intensity of use than at present, or many people will be without adequate park services, or some of both.

The greatest opportunity for expansion exists for the intermediate type of recreation areas. While these should be on the best sites available within the distance limitations suggested, there is often great choice of site possible. To a very large extent, recreation areas of the intermediate type can be made—they need not be found; that is, tracts of forest or farm land can be made into quite adequate parks. Small dams can make small lakes along relatively small stream channels, in rolling country. I have seen several such through the Midwest, but I have also seen hundreds, if not thousands, of such sites unused for this purpose, and indeed not heavily used for anything.

Since the intermediate recreation areas are also deficient in meeting present needs I would suggest something like a doubling of the present area, but in comparatively small parks rather than in some of the present large ones. If the future demands sketched are to be met, then the area in 2000 will have to be roughly ten times or more what it is today. This assumes major increases in reservoir and other water areas as well as in land areas.

Although the resource-based recreation areas will bear the brunt of the greatest relative increase in use, prospects for increasing acreage of this type of area are poor. Most areas of quality high enough to justify inclusion in this category are already in public ownership and are used or usable for recreation or are in private ownership and used for this purpose. We may add a few more national parks and other kinds of units to the national park system; but, as far as I know, the greatest area of land suitable for this purpose is already within this system or is elsewhere in federal ownership. The net acreage of national forests is likely to increase but little; while federal wild-

life areas might have fifty per cent added to them, yet this is still relatively small. Seashore and lake frontage is largely privately owned and used for recreation today. There are great tracts within many of these public holdings having relatively little recreation use, because they were not developed for that purpose.



The major impact upon resource-based recreation areas will be in terms of more intensive use. This will be both greater use of currently heavily used areas, and greater spreading of use into areas now relatively lightly used. Hundreds, if not thousands, more campgrounds could be developed in the national forests, for instance. In many of the privately owned lake frontages, use is becoming much more intensive; and it is being pushed to less attractive spots. If we are really going to have forty times as much use of this type of area in forty years, then obviously some truly major adjustments in use patterns are inevitable.

Recreation Personnel

It will do little good to provide additional recreation areas if we do not also provide additional recreation personnel, for natural resources and recreation leadership are inseparable partners in any good program. We will obviously need far more men and women in this field; I would also argue that we need better trained ones—better trained in the social sciences, particularly. The recreation executive of the future will be increasingly concerned with the handling of people, although care and management of resources will continue in importance.

Some Problems and Policy Issues

The following is a mere listing of some of the most important problems and policy issues looming ahead:

- How can we get the necessary recreation areas set aside soon enough? In many instances, it could be shown that early reservation of recreation areas would be sound economics—that present costs, plus interest on such costs, would account to far less than future costs. This is not primarily an eco-

nomic problem, rather mostly a political one—how to get cities, counties and states to incur expenditures for land acquisition well in advance of pressing need.

- How much of the needed recreation opportunity must be publicly provided, and how much can be and should be privately provided? There have been powerful arguments for public provision of recreation in the past; the fact that privately owned areas were usually closed except to their owners has been one argument against private provision of recreation areas. Possibly we could devise new arrangements between landowners and recreationists, so that land could be privately owned for some purposes and yet publicly used by others for recreation.

- Who should pay for the provision of public recreation, and how? Specifically, how much of the total cost should be raised by entrance fees and other use charges, how much by general taxes?

- What should be the relationship between federal, state, and local governments in this matter of recreation? With the greater population mobility, it will be increasingly difficult to make the service area of a recreation tract conform to the legal boundaries of the government unit that provided it. How far should we be thinking of grants-in-aid or other financial aid from the federal government to the states, and from the states to local units of government?

- How are we going to preserve the character of our best resource-based recreation areas, in the face of the vast increases in their use, which seem possible if not probable? I mean not only the physical preservation of the area, but also the preservation of the quality of the emotional and spiritual experience of enjoying it. I fear some of our national parks and forests are becoming glorified parkways, and I do not think this is what they were created for. Is this the best way to prevent their degradation, the provision of ample lower grade recreation areas for those who are perfectly satisfied with just the outdoors? Can we any longer plan for the future use of one kind of outdoor recreation area or must we include the totality of resources and of use over very wide areas? #



INAUGURATING THE CONTEST OPENING—Mayor Wagner (left) is assisted here by Joseph Prendergast, the executive director of the N.R.A.



SPACE TRAVEL—JUNIOR STYLE—Taken in Central Park by Martin Leifer of Queens (First Place—Adult Black-and-White Division).

June Was Busting Out All Over . . .

RECREATION was captured in the center of the nation's largest city by the camera last June when, as part of National Recreation Month, the department of parks in New York City, held an amateur photographic contest. Requirements were that pictures be taken in June, in a New York City park, and that they be recreation subjects. It was open to all ages, in five classifications: Class I, for children fourteen years of age and under, only black-and-white photographs; Class II, for boys fifteen through eighteen, black-and-white and color; Class III, for adults nineteen years and over, black-and-white and color. Judges were:

Jack Downey, *New York Daily Mirror*; Morris Warman, *New York Herald Tribune*; Carl Gossett, *New York Times*; Ralph Miller, *New York World Telegram and Sun*; Gordon Rynders, *New York Daily News*.



SMALL FRY? — Taken in Alley Pond Park by King Fothergill of Queens (Third Place—Children's Black-and-White Division.)

WADING POOL FUN—Taken at O'Connor Playground by Francis Durkin of Queens (Second Place—Teen-age Black-and-White Division).



AN INSPIRED YOUNG ARTIST IN CENTRAL PARK—Taken by Henry Churney of the Bronx (First Place—Teen-age Black-and-White Division).

*Do school-learned activities
and skills carry over to
after-school recreation?*

Elizabeth A. Ludwig



If play skills taught in elementary schools are not being profitably used during leisure time, why not?

Bridging the Gap . . . Between School & Community

WITHIN RECENT years there has been an evident awakening on the part of educators, recreation personnel, and many agencies concerned with human welfare to the need for adequate education for leisure. According to August Heckscher, director of the Twentieth Century Fund, it has been estimated that the four-day week will be established by 1975 (RECREATION, December, 1958, page 340). This statement is made "on the basis of increased productivity plus the proportion of gains which the American people have in the past given to time off as opposed to more goods."

Simply offering the individual opportunities to participate in leisure-time activities will not necessarily draw him into participation, however. If he does not have the skills to play, he will continue to sit on the sidelines. On the other hand, he may be taught many leisure-time skills he may never use because he is unaware of such opportunities in his community.

DR. LUDWIG is a physical education instructor at the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor.

As a teacher of girls in high-school physical education, I have been, for many years, concerned with the carry-over value of class skills and activities to the recreation life of the student during out-of-school time. Such carry-over is clearly an objective of a good physical education program, yet whether the objective is ever reached is the question. Recent studies seem to indicate that, although there is some carry-over, the relationship is not high. There is a higher relationship between the activities in the extracurricular and out-of-class program conducted in school and the leisure-time activities out of school; and it has been shown that, in the leisure-time activities, non-creative, sedentary predominates.

The question is: where does the problem of carry-over lie? If students in secondary schools are being taught skills and knowledge that can be profitably used during leisure time, why are they not using them? There are undoubtedly many answers that would, in part, explain this failure.

One of them is the well-known psychological axiom that there is a transfer

or carry-over in learning when there are identical elements present, when the learner recognizes and sees the relationships between the skill he has learned and the one he is trying to learn. There are some implications here for both the teacher and the recreation leader. Taking physical education as a convenient example, although this would apply to other fields as well, it is probable that many activities taught during classtime are also offered by recreation groups in the community sometime within the scope of their year's program. Too often these groups and the school are only vaguely familiar with what the other is offering.

In order to assist students in understanding their leisure-time needs and how these may be met in a particular community, cooperation between teacher and recreation leader seems imperative. Again taking the physical activity program as an example, there are a number of excellent opportunities for both groups to get together in a cooperative program. Physical education teaches many activities usually carried on in evening recreation programs.

Since the teacher must be more concerned with teaching for proficiency in skills, there is less time for "play-for-play's-sake." It is here that the after-school and evening recreation programs can take over. As everyone knows, there have been differences of opinion regarding the advisability of high-school students participating in after-school and evening programs conducted by other agencies. Yet here is an opportunity for cooperation between teacher and recreation leader that can resolve this problem by a mutual consideration of all points of view, with the ultimate good of the participant the principal consideration.

Many benefits may accrue when effort is made to understand the objectives and programs of the many agencies working in the areas of recreation and education for leisure in a particular community or neighborhood: Understanding, not on the administrative level, but rather among those who work directly with the participants; respect for one another's efforts; understanding of problems; deeper interest in the needs of the boys and girls concerned; agreement on the handling of mutual problems; and the sharing of successes and failures are all within the realm of possibility.

How, then, can this cooperation be achieved? What are some of the specific approaches to developing better cooperation on the teacher-leader level?

The Recreation Leader

The recreation leader should try to:

- Make a personal effort to visit the neighborhood schools from which participants come. Good salesmen know the importance of such contacts. Teachers are flattered by this attention. The business transacted at such a meeting will depend upon the particular situation, but it might include discussions of program objectives, possibility of a cooperative program, problems of scheduling activities, and so on.
- Attempt to coordinate the program of activities where feasible. This may, in part, be determined by a community-wide schedule that cannot be changed,

but a discussion of the possibilities of coordinated efforts might eventually lead to some mutually agreeable efforts in some activities, at least. The boy or girl, learning some basic leisure-time skills in school, may be helped to see the relationship between them and his own out-of-school activities and opportunities.



- Give the local school activities publicity and support. Most youngsters like to see their names and that of their school in print or posted on a bulletin board. The association between the school and the recreation agency is then more clear in the eyes of the child, and there are benefits to both the child and the agencies involved.
- Work with a neighborhood council composed of representative students from the local schools. Dependent on its functions, this council also might well include neighborhood parents and teacher representatives. In either case, such a council not only encourages participation at the recreation center but assists the leader in keeping a finger on the community's pulse. Active participation in this type of advisory group tends to develop a feeling of responsibility toward those sharing in it. From this council might well grow an activity group of young volunteer leaders.
- Plan special events around individual schools, such as "Central High Night." Having the school stand out develops a feeling of importance among the participants. It fosters a sense of "belonging" to two groups, both made more important because of the desirable publicity involved.

The Teacher

The teacher should try to:

- Publicize the program of the recreation center by posting the opportunities available for all types of activity at all age levels. Post tournament results when students are involved, mentioning names of participants. The same technique may be used to indicate performers in dramatic events, music, art

exhibits, and the like. Where similar or related activities are being offered in the school program, point up the relationship. Brief class announcements may assist in generating interest.

- Watch for "teachable moments" in which to discuss the importance of developing recreation skills for leisure-time use and opportunities for recreation in the community. In some classes, whole units might well be devoted to the study of the importance of recreation to the individual and society, and emphasis placed on the learning of some new skills. Such units are logical in social studies, health education, home economics, and physical education.
- Invite a recreation leader from the neighborhood center to speak and hold conferences with students. Many subjects of interest might be discussed, ranging from the center's program to vocations in recreation.
- As part of a unit in recreation, or as a special project, have classes visit a community recreation center or other recreation agency, such as the Y's in the neighborhood. These field trips are most meaningful when they are related to classroom activities, but must be well planned to be of maximum value. Contacts with these recreation groups may be continued throughout the school year as some desirable recreation practices are developed.
- A school recreation council might well be organized to plan the total recreation program within the school and to work with community agencies in coordinating offerings. Occasionally the community recreation leader might be invited to these meetings to discuss mutual problems.

Undoubtedly there are many other ways in which teacher-leader cooperation might be developed, depending on the local situation and the enthusiasm and farsightedness of the personnel involved. The need for helping students bridge the gap between the leisure-time skills learned in school and the opportunities for practicing and developing these skills after school hours is urgent and important. #



Plan Your Brotherhood Week (February 15-22)
Celebration now!



Right. The days of remaining indoors and shivering around a roaring fire now belong to our delicate past. Whole family enjoys outdoor fun.

If Winter Comes Get Out and Enjoy It

John R. Talmage

Horsepower adds zest to skiing in this world of snow. In America, winter sports now appeal to all ages, not merely to the younger set alone.



The ramp to
—ly four
winter sports.

They tell us
use it and fe
to handle it.



Left. Youthful skiers, at the Mt. Rainier, Washington, Ski School. Each year, thousands quickly learn at such schools coast to coast.

Right. Even though faster than lickety-split, sledding can still be a safe winter sport on a straight, clear track away from all traffic.

romp to snow and ice of pond or resort
y four million Americans a year—shows
ter sports have uprooted the stay-at-homes.

y tell us speed is purely relative—you
it and feel it in relation to your ability
handle it. Every one to his own pace!



THE GROUND was dropping out from under me at a breathtaking rate. I seemed to be diving through space, with the powdery snow under my skis feeling as soft and unreal as a fleecy cloud. I was in a world alone, and the only sound was the hiss of my boards going through the snow and the singing of the wind in my ears.

Ahead loomed a clump of fir trees and I swung my body forward, outward, and around to the right. My skis came around in a smooth, easy turn, which was immediately reversed to swing me back to the left and away from a giant granite boulder.

Over another rise, and then down the last broad, untracked slope in a series of long-radius turns which sent the fine white powder shooting out behind me like a giant plume.

At the bottom of the slope I cut into the packed trail and rode it along to the line at the foot of the ski lift, feeling like the old Greek gods must have felt after a quick plunge down Olympus. I was king of the universe; I had mastered gravity and centrifugal force.

I skidded to a stop at the end of the waiting line, glowing and exhilarated. In front of me was small boy, perhaps ten years old. In front of him was a man in his sixties. The older man was looking toward the top of the mountain with an eager light in his eyes. The youngster was looking up at me with the light of pure wonderment.

"Gee, mister," the boy said, "you old guys sure come down slow and cautious, don't you?"

The marvelous thing about skiing is that speed is purely relative, and you feel it in relation to your ability to handle it. I was completely honest in describing my sensations during that descent. I really felt as though I were flying. The boy was completely honest, too—and disconcertingly direct—but he got the same thrill of speed when he came down later, at a speed he could handle. And the old man probably got the biggest thrill of any of us, although his rate of speed on the trip down was considerably slower than mine.

The same principle holds for ice skating. You put on a burst of sheer speed, or you charge into a game of hockey, or gracefully glide into a figure eight, and you feel you have conquered all the worlds there are. That your accomplishment may be mediocre compared to that of experts lessens the thrill not one bit.

Millions of Americans have found this out and are getting healthful year-round outdoor activity. But it has not always been so. Not so many years ago the accepted symbol of winter-time enjoyment was a roaring open fire, a steaming mug of something hot to drink, and a storm door battened down securely against the icy blasts. The real enjoyment of winter, we felt then, came in getting comfortably away from it.

It was different with children, of course. Children loved the winter for its own sake and looked forward eagerly to the arrival of the snow to go coasting with their new Christmas sleds. Many of us will never forget that childhood thrill of the first freeze-up, when we awoke to find ponds

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and creeks solid and shining and went trudging off with skates over our shoulders to find the nearest sheet of ice and a day of incomparable sport. We returned in the evening, with shivering limbs and chattering teeth, happy clear through. That was when the roaring hearth fire and the cup of hot chocolate were really appreciated.

A few adults joined the fun on the sleds and the skates, but they were few indeed. Fewer still were those strange fanatics who strapped on skis and went yodeling off through the darndest blizzards or sailing off those incredible ski jumps in an open invitation to sudden death. They were the nonconformists. It was suspected that they were more than a little touched in the head.

Nowadays, things are different. Every fall, millions of anxious-eyed enthusiasts begin scanning the skies for indications of a sharp change in the weather; not in the fear that a severe storm may be coming up, but in the fear that one isn't. Inoffensive weather forecasters get midnight telephone calls from complete strangers wanting to know if there isn't some way a snowstorm can be induced to drop its payload over the nearest mountains—which may be a few hundred miles away. Every weekend, metropolitan railway stations are thronged with people carrying seven-foot lengths of hickory or twelve-inch blades of steel, boarding the snow trains that will carry them to the nearest winter resorts.



Monday morning those same people are back at the office, clear-eyed, bronzed, and smiling. Not one in a thousand returns to the hot footbath and mustard-plaster treatment once the accepted penalty of "winter exposure."

Winter sports did not spring full-bloom into existence in the early 1930's. Records of the ski and the skate go far back into history; in fact, there is conclusive evidence that the ski far antedates written history and that man had learned to carve a wooden slat to hold his weight above the snow some sixty centuries ago. The ice skate is a much more recent development, but still no Johnny-come-lately on the winter scene. Written discussions of ice skating are found as far back as the twelfth century, and, by the mid-1500's, the frozen canals of Holland were carrying a fairly steady stream of skate-shod traffic every winter.

Every form of winter transportation—skis, skates, snowshoes, toboggans, and sleds—was developed under the spur of serious necessity, to carry on the business of survival. Competitive instinct being what it is, it was inevitable that the men who were traveling through the Scandinavian forests on skis or over the Dutch canals on skates should decide to get together for tests of speed, skill, and stamina. In Norway, ski jumping was developed as the first purely recreational form of skiing.

It was the development of downhill skiing that gave the sport universal appeal. Ski jumping was, and is, near tops in spectator thrill; but the average watcher, though impressed, is rarely impelled to "go and do likewise."

Langlauf, the cross-country racing that is one branch of Scandinavian skiing (the other being the Arlberg System, for steep mountains), is even less likely to become widely popular. It is too much like work for anyone but the Scandinavians and, more recently, the Russians.

Downhill skiing is something else again. When you see Stein Erickson speeding down a slalom course, you may not be able to approach his speed or technique, but in a short time you can learn enough skiing so you can try. More important, you will feel like you are going just as fast as the experts you watched. It is that relative thrill of speed, previously mentioned. It's wonderful!

Over here in America, there was some early winter sport activity, but on a very small scale. The early Dutch settlers had brought their skates with them and were skimming over the ice around New York in Colonial times. The Dartmouth Outing Club was founded in 1910 and has become entrenched in the folklore of winter America.

Still and all, American winter sports participants were so few they could almost be counted—up to 1932. That was the year the Winter Olympics came to Lake Placid in New York State and Americans had their first closeup look at how the experts did it. They saw the world's best ski jumpers soaring gracefully into space and they felt stirrings in their breasts they had never felt before. They saw a little Norwegian miss named Sonja Henie perform on skates and found they had never imagined the possibilities of the sport. Almost overnight, they changed from a nation of winter stay-at-homes to confirmed winter sports enthusiasts.

The first years of the change were fabulous. More and more people were getting in on the winter sports act and few of them had the slightest idea how to dress. They wore their old hiking clothes, with high leather boots that bound the leg muscles and soaked up water. They wore heavy leather jackets that soon had them sweating. They wore ordinary gloves and spent half their time swinging their arms wildly and blowing frantically on blue hands. And they still had fun!

A few ski instructors were coming over from Europe, but few indeed were the hopefuls fortunate enough to come in contact with the experts. There was a peculiar destiny watching over and protecting those early winter sports devotees!

Before long, the new army of winter sportsmen began to learn. And they learned fast. Now the winter months, which used to seem interminable, are far too short for the growing army of winter sports lovers. It is estimated that during January, February, and March fifteen thousand Americans will take off for Europe, for serious skiing, and another hundred thousand will spend at least a few days at an Alpine resort. Airlines offer all-expense package ski jaunts.

If you have not yet joined the winter sports army, it is not too late to start. Whether you join your boy on his Flexible Flyer, make like Dick Button on the nearest sheet of ice, or hie yourself to the mountains with a pair of skis, you'll find things about winter air and sunshine that you never imagined—and will never forget! #

How to Make Bongo Drums

Methods used successfully in a military service club project, practical for your crafts, music, or dance groups.

DRUMMING is a fascinating form of music, and bongo drums are popular. The making of them leads naturally to the playing of them; and so a new music experience is added to the program—one not only with an individual appeal, but with audience value as well, once the technique is mastered (RECREATION, May, 1956, page 238).

The construction of bongo drums includes the use of oak kegs and clear rawhide leather, but oak kegs are sometimes hard to find. Meat kegs, small vinegar kegs, kegs used for bulk lard, and for shipment of herring in bulk are ideal in size and wood. Clear rawhide leather may also be difficult to find. It is not generally stocked in supply houses, and must be ordered well in advance.

Because of these difficulties, you may have to substitute smaller nail kegs and use skiver leather. The latter is easily obtained, but it tears easily, is very porous and soft, and will stretch. Handled with care, however, these substitutes will be satisfactory.

Oak keg and clear rawhide leather: To make a bongo drum from an oak keg and clear rawhide leather (see sketch):

Saw keg in half. Remove ends. Glue staves together with wood glue and use metal hoops to hold them in place until glue sets and dries. Then remove hoops, also any paint on keg by scraping or with paint remover. Sand keg by hand or with electric sander.

Soak rawhide in water for twenty-four hours, then stretch across wide end of keg and secure with brass tacks. After drumhead is completely dry, submerge it in castor oil until thoroughly soaked. Then let it dry out thoroughly, trim edges, and wax keg with paste wax. The bongo drum will be durable and have a lovely tone. An oak keg makes two drums.

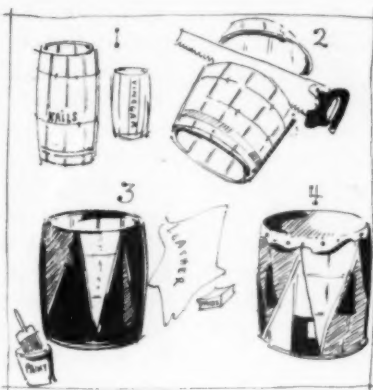
Nail keg and skiver leather: If oak kegs

and clear rawhide leather can't be found, smaller nail kegs and skiver leather can be used.

First, remove both ends from keg. Make sure it sets evenly on either end. If uneven, straighten by sawing. Tighten the metal hoops to hold staves in place. Sand keg smooth and paint, using primitive designs.

Soak skiver leather in water for twenty-four hours, then stretch across one end of keg. Make as taut as possible and secure with brass tacks. Handle this leather with care; it tears easily.

For our service-club project at Fort



Lewis, Washington, under the direction of recreation leader Margaret Jaberg (now service club director at Presidio of Monterey, California, we finally were able to get four small nail kegs and one small oak water keg. To turn these into bongo drums we used the following supplies: eight boxes of brass tacks, one quart castor oil, one whole skin of skiver leather, two used clear rawhide leather drumheads, sandpaper, paint remover, wood glue, paint, paintbrushes, paste wax, hammers, saw, one large container to soak leather. Most of these supplies are on hand in most workshops, and cost is low.

We made the drums in a workshop,

which lasted two weeks. We set up three card tables in the lounge, with newspapers protecting the tables and floor. Everyone passing the tables was interested and enthusiastic.

The drums were first used in a participation show called "A Night in Spain," developed as a direct result of the workshop. This program featured outdoor café entertainment, Spanish songs and dancing, and, of course, the bongos. Since then the drums have been in great demand. —GERALDYNE R. HAMPTON, formerly post service club director, Fort Lewis, Washington, now staff service club director, Headquarters, Sixth Army, San Francisco.

Other Drums

Oil Drums. In the West Indies melodic and haunting music is produced from oil drums. Trimmed with a hacksaw, tuned with a sledgehammer, the oil barrel has a fragile, muted, bell-like tone that has created a new type of music, as expressive a part of West Indian culture as the Calypso singers. Oil barrel orchestras are called "steel percussion bands," and there are hundreds of them.

Some of the drums are shallow and hang by straps from the musicians' shoulders; others stand on the ground, waist high. The players beat them in a whirling oval motion, with rubber-tipped sticks, and with the rhythm born in them.

The barrel sounded its first note of harmony on the island of Trinidad, scarcely ten years ago, when a waterfront genius discovered that by putting different sized dents in the top of a fifty-five-gallon drum he could get several different notes. At that moment, the steel band was born.

Somebody discovered that if you cut the skirt of the oil drum to different lengths you could vary the quality and tone of the note; now there are many trade secrets in relation to their making.

According to the *Music Journal* of September, 1958, the United States Navy now has a steel band of its own, organized by Rear Admiral Daniel V. Gallery, commandant of the Tenth Naval District, with headquarters at San Juan, Puerto Rico. They call themselves "Admiral Dan's Caribbean Band," also known as "The Pandemoniacs." #

A Portrait of Mr. Recreation



For a long time, we have wanted to know Mr. Recreation better; so recently (August, 1958) we sent him a list of questions, and he has been pleased to write us about himself. Out of fourteen hundred recreation executives, 615 answered us.

As a Person

THERE IS A MAN in your town, and in almost every town in the United States—a cheerful, tireless fellow who stands out in any group, who ranks as a local hero in the eyes of the young. He is often named citizen-of-the-year, because, in his capacity as dedicated public servant, he has contributed time and leadership far beyond the call of duty. Every day he is called upon to be practically all things to all people, and play is his business—big business. This is Mr. Recreation.

He is human, even as you and I—although this fact is sometimes overlooked. Logically enough, you will find he is also Mr. Average American. He is a family man—a husband, father, and citizen in his own right—and many of the things he does for the town are not really a part of his job at all, but, rather, the contributions of a man who acknowledges the responsibilities of citizenship.

His age is somewhere between thirty and forty, and he has two or three children. He is a man who works hard, plays hard, is young enough to enjoy his leisure, heartily, if any, and inspire countless others to do the same. He has his own tastes, hobbies, and favorite leisure-time pursuits. He participates actively in sports and athletics. His personal preferences in these fields are swimming, fishing, golf, baseball, boating, basketball, hunting, and tennis, in that order. Among his other recreation interests, ballroom dancing is high on the list, with square dancing a close second. Reading is ahead of TV watching, and, surprisingly enough, gardening takes precedence over card playing. Carpentry heads his handcraft list, with painting next, and ceramics third. In music, he prefers attending concerts, then listening to hi-fi, with choral groups third. He tries to enjoy his choice of these at least once a week. He also fancies himself as something of an actor, is apt to join the local amateur theater group.

When on vacation, he likes to travel, if possible; other-

wise, he enjoys just visiting with family and friends, or relaxing at home. He enjoys camping, too, and the chance to practice camping skills. However, he has been known to forfeit his vacation (as well as many a free evening) under press of duty, or to stay at home to do household chores when needs be. Even as you and I, he can think of many additional things he would like to do one day, more hobbies to try, but claims there is never enough time in which to enjoy them.

He is a busy man. In top administrative posts, he is most often known as “superintendent of recreation”; although, in many instances, his title embraces parks as well. Sometimes it is even associated with the board of education. At other times he is recreation “director,” or just plain “leader,” but it all means a man skilled in leadership and recreation techniques.

In the summertime, he claims he needs “three heads, nineteen arms, and the ability to be in four or five places at one time.” It is then he concerns himself with summer playgrounds, swimming and water facilities and programs, summer theaters, band shells and concerts, day and overnight camping, baseball, softball, tennis, observances of National Recreation Month, and so on. He therefore welcomes winter’s relative quiet, when all he has to think of is community center maintenance and programs, staff training and personnel practices, public relations and interpretation, the passing of bond issues, leagues at play, community theater, maintenance of sports and athletic fields and equipment, outdoor winter sports, swimming pools and gyms, community-wide observances of various kinds—Halloween, United Nations Day, Brotherhood Week, Christmas, Easter, and so on. When you inquire about the local barber-shop quartet, senior citizens’ services to the hospital, swimming club for the blind, arts and crafts program for the handicapped, or a new volunteer training group, you find Mr. Recreation behind it.

His responsibilities and services cannot be conducted from behind a desk nor timed by a clock. Night and day, he is apt to be disturbed at odd hours with questions ranging from the sensible to the whacky, or with calls for help—sometimes completely unrelated to recreation. The latter, of course, come because he is a “good Joe.” One executive

reports a midnight call from an irritated citizen to discuss softball league rules; another at six A.M. from a little girl who wanted to know if the swimming pool would be open at noon, and an SOS on Sunday afternoon to help catch a rattlesnake under somebody's henhouse. But Mr. Recreation's patience is unlimited; it has to be—and it certainly helps if he has a sense of humor.

He gets along with people because he likes them. Children love him; adults respect him. He is a man of many friends. He is in a position to do more with restless teen-agers than anyone else in town. He turns young vandals into enthusiastic ballplayers, litterbugs into conscientious citizens, hot rodders into responsible drivers. He loves it. The joys and sorrows of tangling with parents and other taxpayers are his, along with the job of educating local folks to the need for, and advantages of, a municipal recreation department.

He understands his community. He uses, fully and unselfishly, any special talents he may have to increase his department's service to make the community a better place in which to live. He gives full time to his job, and then many hours over; but he continues to have his own hopes and dreams, disappointments and satisfactions, even as you and I.

His success is not marked by facts and figures, but by the intangible influence which he has upon his community, the richness of living he has been able to bring its citizens through recreation.—DOROTHY DONALDSON, *Editor, RECREATION*.

As a Purchaser

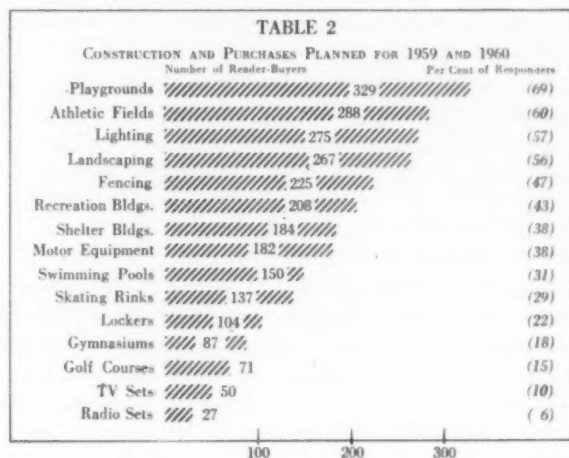
Armed with the facts gathered in the aforementioned survey, RECREATION hopes to be able to provide other information regarding Mr. Recreation's habits, both professional and personal, as well as the types of articles that will be most helpful to him (for he is our subscriber), and that will put him in touch with the manufacturers of the equipment he plans to buy in the next two years.

TABLE 1
1957 EXPENDITURES FOR EQUIPMENT, BY RECREATION READERS
OR THEIR AGENCIES

Type of Equipment	READER-BUYERS		READERS HAVING 100% AUTHORITY FOR BUYING		Total Amount Spent	AMOUNT FOR WHICH READERS HAVE 100% AUTHORITY	
	No. of Buyers	% of Responders	Number	% of Total Buyers		Dollars Reported	% of Total Spent
Arts and Crafts Supplies	445	93	420	94	\$ 516,933	\$ 451,003	87
Audio-Visual Equipment	208	43	195	94	90,889	76,934	85
Bleachers	132	28	111	84	596,191	264,360	44
Building Improvements	254	53	217	85	6,364,018	2,681,140	42
Building Construction	236	49	192	81	29,234,047	17,196,140	59
Fences	207	43	184	89	430,468	406,570	94
Ground Maintenance	297	62	262	88	1,892,614	1,523,133	80
Lighting	184	38	160	87	1,124,971	1,078,436	96
Motor Equipment	165	34	156	95	726,274	706,544	97
Playground Equipment	366	76	329	90	800,829	702,352	88
Sporting Goods	434	90	401	92	1,047,716	994,579	95
Swimming Pools	153	32	135	88	9,092,657	8,149,607	90

QUESTION I dealt with the amount spent in 1957, by the responding executives or their agencies, for various selected types of equipment, and with the authority exercised by the executives for these purchases. Table I summarizes the replies of the 480 executives who answered this question. It shows that, in addition to the expected amounts listed for such items as playground equipment, recreation readers or their agencies spent surprisingly large amounts in 1957, for major construction and for purchase of heavy equipment. Nearly two million dollars were spent for ground maintenance alone. The steadily increasing demand for swimming facilities was reflected in the more than nine million dollars spent for pools by this group last year.

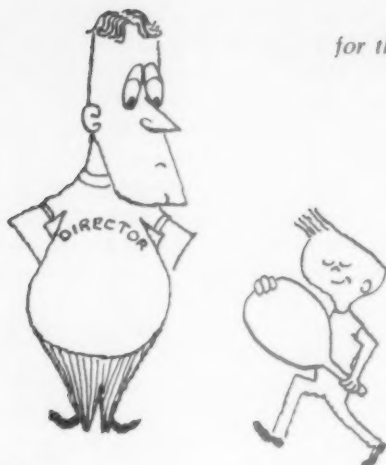
QUESTION II, in regard to future plans, received responses from 479 readers. These are summarized in graph form, in Table II. The widespread growth of recreation facilities, recorded since the end of World War II, is slated to continue through 1960, according to this graph. The fact that more than half the replies to this question listed lighting installations probably indicated increasing adult use of public recreation facilities.



QUESTION III requested a comparison between the current operating budget for this year and that for 1957, not including appropriations for major new construction. Of the 476 individuals furnishing this information, 310, or 55 per cent, have a larger budget than last year, 25 or 5 per cent, have a smaller budget; 140, or 29 per cent, reported no significant change. Apparently the business recession of 1957-58 was not reflected in the majority of recreation budgets.

QUESTION IV in this section of the survey related to lending services. Answers show those items most frequently made available by the agencies of the 429 executives answering this question. Other items mentioned too infrequently to record indicate that it is possible to borrow or rent almost any type of equipment, from a jukebox or an Aqua-lung to a house trailer, from recreation agencies.—ESTA GLUCK, *RECREATION Magazine advertising staff*, and MURIEL MCGANN, *NRA Research Department*.

(to be continued in future issue)



Murray Geller

*Latest rules
for this popular game.*

OFFICIAL PADDLE TENNIS

Paddle tennis for children thirteen years old and under remains unchanged except for the wider service court. The innovation for adults, the underhand service, will be in effect at the Men's Singles National Paddle Tennis Championship Tournament to be held at the Wolman Memorial Rink, in Central Park, New York City, starting May 2, 1959.

The game of paddle tennis was originated by Frank Peer Beal more than fifty years ago. Since then, the game has been adopted by recreation leaders throughout the world. Small wonder. It is a "natural." It can be played on any flat surface; the required area is comparatively small; paddles are inexpensive; old tennis balls are perfect—and official. Any person can enjoy a rally the first time he steps on a court. The forty-four-foot court permits hard driving and artful lobbing. Although any beginner can enjoy paddle tennis, it takes a real athlete to play in championship company.

Veteran tennis players love the game, with its fast returns, accent on net play, and lightning footwork. Paddle tennis gives lawn-tennis players—usually not overly fond of indoor tennis because of the habitually poor lighting, zooming rebounds off a board floor, and other factors—an outdoor game to play during winter months.

This fascinating game, like others, is most enjoyable when correctly played. Unfortunately, there is a rather common misconception of how to play the game. Certain equipment manufacturers and game-book publishers have carelessly given wide circulation to what purport to be "official" paddle-tennis rules. Hundreds of paddle-tennis courts have been constructed using the outmoded 39' by 18'

dimensions. A hard-hit overhand serve, by an adult player with a lawn-tennis background, on one of these small courts, makes the game entirely too one-sided. There are hardly any rallies.

The United States Paddle Tennis Association rules committee has come up with what it thinks is paddle tennis in its most enjoyable form. Please try it! The association invites recreation leaders and paddle-tennis players everywhere to write and let it know what you think of the underhand-serve requirement for adults; the use of the "deadened" tennis ball; the 2' 7"-high net pulled taut; the 22' by 10' service court for underhand servers. Rules committee members are Frank Peer Beal, Sarah Palfrey Danzig, Murray Geller (chairman), Harold Kempler, Carolyn Liguori, Rubin Resnick, and Robert E. Riggs.

The questions and answers following the official rules will, the committee hopes, help dispel the confusion that seems to exist among players, recreation leaders, and designers of athletic facilities.

Height of net: 2' 7" at sidelines; pull net taut, with no more than one-inch tolerance at center; net posts shall be eight-een inches from sidelines.

Backspace: There shall be space behind the baselines of not less than fifteen feet, and at the sides of not less than eight feet, wherever possible.

Official ball: A deadened tennis ball, a new, "second," or used tennis ball approved by the United States Lawn Tennis Association, which has become soft or has been pricked with a pin. When dropped on a cement base from a height of six feet, the deadened tennis ball shall rebound from six to eight inches lower than a USLTA approved new tennis ball.

Service: For children thirteen years of age and under two overhand serves permitted as in lawn tennis. The serve must strike within the service box. For adults, one underhand serve. If service be a fault, the server loses point. The server shall stand behind the baseline alternately behind the right and left courts, beginning from the right. The foot-fault rule, the same as in tennis, shall be rigidly observed. The ball served shall pass over the net and hit the ground within the 22' by 10' service court diagonally opposite, or upon any line bounding such court. (The twelve-foot children's service lines are ignored by adults.) It is a fault if the serve does not strike the proper court or if the service is overhand. A service shall be deemed to be overhand if the ball at the instant of being struck be higher than the server's waist. Players fourteen years and older are considered adults within the meaning of these rules.

With the aforementioned exceptions the USLTA scoring and playing rules shall govern.

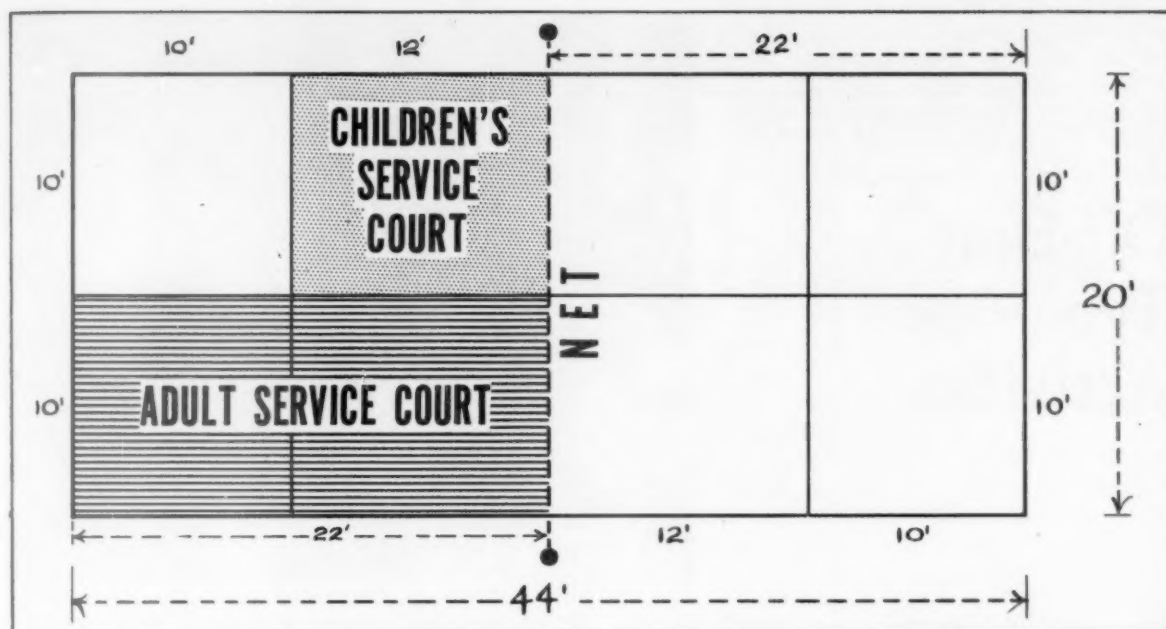
Questions and Answers

(Inquiries dealing with the interpretation of rules and similar matters should be addressed to Murray Geller, Official Rules Interpreter, United States Paddle Tennis Association, 189 Seeley Street, Brooklyn 18, New York.)

Question: Why the underhand service for adults?

Answer: To prevent domination of the game by the server.

MR. GELLER is chairman of rules committee, United States Paddle Tennis Association.



The size of the paddle-tennis court makes it especially necessary to curtail the tremendous advantage the overhand server had, even when limited to only one serve. However, children thirteen years old and under are permitted two overhand serves as in lawn tennis. The rules committee was guided in this mainly by the fact that paddle tennis is employed by many playground leaders in teaching children rudiments of lawn tennis.

Question: Are paddle-tennis court dimensions and rules changed every year?

Answer: The 44' by 20' court has been standard for more than twenty years. The underhand serve for adults was finally officially adopted after years of public experimentation.

Question: What is platform paddle tennis and how does it differ from paddle tennis?

Answer: Platform paddle tennis was developed by Fessenden S. Blanchard and his Scarsdale, New York, neighbor James K. Cogswell. The game requires a wooden platform 60' by 30' surrounded by a twelve-foot mesh wire fence. The platform and fence cost approximately three thousand dollars to construct. The sponge rubber ball may be taken off the back and side wiring as in squash, provided it has first struck inside the proper court. The court is 44' by 20', with a service court twelve feet from net to service line. The net is 3' 1" high at posts and 2' 10" at center. One overhand serve is permitted. If a hard smash bounds over the twelve-foot fence a let is called. Since both platform and our paddle tennis use the 44' by 20' dimensions, much confusion has resulted on the part of architects and designers of playground facilities. The platform game requires backspace behind the baselines of only eight feet as the ball can be played off the back wiring. In our game, which is played like lawn tennis, at least a fifteen-foot backspace is required. Insufficient backspace spoils the game.

Platform players have their own governing body, the American Platform Tennis Association. Both games play an increasingly important part in the sporting activities of our country. While platform tennis will continue to grow in popularity, it is essentially better suited to private and country-club than playground use.

Question: Does the United States Paddle Tennis Association sell or manufacture paddle-tennis equipment?

Answer: USPTA membership is made up of recreation leaders and paddle-tennis enthusiasts from all parts of the United States and is not connected with any commercial enterprise. The association is solely concerned with extending the popularity of paddle tennis, standardizing dimensions and rules of play, organizing and conducting local and national tournaments, and doing all it can to develop the recreation features of the game.

Question: Why the deadened tennis ball?

Answer: The sponge rubber ball was unsatisfactory. It was too lively when new, was difficult to control, and quickly lost its shape and bounce. The deadened tennis ball has been tried out for many years and is ideal. Most lawn-tennis players accumulate enough used tennis balls after a few weeks of play to provide themselves and their non-lawn-tennis playing friends with sufficient paddle-tennis balls.

Question: Can paddle tennis be played on any flat surface?

Answer: Paddle tennis can be played indoors or outdoors, on cement, asphalt, composition, clay, wood, or grass.

Question: Why the "pulled taut" net?

Answer: To minimize the great advantage held by the player at the net. Even with the underhand-service rule, there is no valid reason why the net should be lower at the center (at which point the service passes over the net), and higher at the sides. By pulling the net taut and 2' 7" (the former height at posts was 2' 9") the player at the baseline has a chance to pass the net attacker down the sides. #

File cards of registrants with the Youth Leader Corps give their backgrounds and abilities. They can fill all sorts of jobs.

Off-Beat Teen-Age Activities



For June Graduates

June graduates were futilely looking for work they were willing and able to do or interested in learning to do. Something had to be done. In the York [Pennsylvania] Recreation Department something was done—and successfully.

Last summer twenty-three boys and girls, most of them graduates, a few seniors, registered with the Youth Leader Corps set up and directed by the department. Of these, nine were placed in city playgrounds as assistant playground directors. Others were available for cutting grass, gardening help, baby sitting, help with planning and directing picnic programs. There was even a five-piece dance band rehearsing regularly, hoping for summer work.

Every Monday afternoon, the youth leaders were required to attend a department meeting. There they were

taught playground administration, games, leadership, and crafts.

Cards were kept on each so that when a call came in, the director of the youth leader program, Mrs. Elizabeth Frigm, could see at a glance who was available and qualified for the job required.

Nine who showed leadership ability were placed on the city playgrounds where they helped directors with games, crafts, story reading, storing and checking equipment and supplies, and giving general help where needed.

At the request of the many who wanted work but were without regular jobs, an employment bureau was set up in the recreation office.

Pay was moderate, ranging from seventy-five cents to a dollar an hour, and the young people did their chores with thoroughness and enthusiasm.

Many of them began with the recreation department as junior leaders and advanced with age and training to be-

come youth leaders. This group formed the nucleus of the corps.

They were required to attend the playground directors' institute held in May, in order to qualify for their specialized jobs. In addition to the playground work, they were quite capable of planning and carrying out picnic programs. They were able to direct games for adults and children, select the prizes to be awarded, call square dances, and even conduct teen-age dances.

Church groups or organizations could thus hire directors at the same time they rented the picnic kits of softball and bats, volleyball and net, or horseshoes.

Adults in the department are sold on the teen-agers. Not only are they capable, but their enthusiasm and energy are contagious.—LEAH FUDEM, *Harrisburg [Pennsylvania] Sunday Patriot News*, July 6, 1958.

Six Hours of Training

Cameras and film are replacing zip guns and switch-blade knives in the borough of Queens [New York], where teen-agers from sixteen high schools recently joined the Junior Influentials—as distinguished from the junior delinquents. It all began when the Child Service League, an organization, which

supervises day camps for tots in the city parks during the summer and which also sends teen-agers to CSL's Turkey Mountain camp on a year-round basis, sent out an SOS for photographers.

Its budget couldn't provide professional photographers, nor was there anyone in the organization who could qualify as a photojournalist (*RECREATION*, November, 1958, page 314). So

a meeting of the junior board of directors (a teen-ager from each of the sixteen high schools serves on the board) was called at the organization's headquarters to seek an answer to the problem.

The decision: if you can't hire photographers . . . train 'em.

It was therefore decided to train a trio from each of the sixteen high



The youth leaders were required to attend a two-day playground institute and the meetings of the summer recreation staff.

schools, consisting of a writer, a speaker, and a photographer.

The trained group would therefore comprise sixteen writers who could prepare news releases and small feature articles; sixteen speakers, who could appear before local Kiwanis, Rotary, and other groups, to tell of the job the organization does; and sixteen photographers to support the other two groups.

The youngsters, blissfully unaware of the intricacies of f stops and developer formulas, adopted a plan consisting of four sessions each lasting only an hour and a half for each of the three groups.

This called for a radical departure from customary teaching programs followed by most photographic courses. So the group was indoctrinated with a series of thirty-minute segments, each aimed at highlights in the world of photography.

Within the first hour of instruction, this group was given a shooting assignment. Using a picture-in-a-minute camera, which permitted immediate review of successes or failures, the teenagers were taught how not to place a person against a distracting background, how not to use the harsh flash-in-the-face technique, and how not to permit the subject to look straight into the lens.

Because of the unusual challenge involved, professional photographers gladly offered their services gratis. By the end of the fourth week the teenagers, using Brownies, Duoflexes, Argus C3's and Rolleis, were doing picture stories. They had learned the difference between lifeless photography and living photography. The camera had become a tool. The objective became the impression their photographs would have upon other people.

The tremendous enthusiasm evidenced by these Junior Influentials and the almost unbelievable progress made by them in only six hours of instruction provided one of the most thrilling dividends your reporter has received from photography in a long time. — RALPH MILLER, New York World Telegram and Sun, March 6, 1958.

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Clubs

Monroe, Wisconsin, has two unusual program features. The first is an auto mechanics club for teen-agers, with no hot-rodding or drag strips, and the second is a teen-age disk-jockey club with weekly radio programs.

At present we have eleven auto mechanic clubs with ninety members. Our annual youth activity survey shows 132 youngsters interested in auto mechanics. This information and suggestions for a possible program were presented to the garage owners, who reacted very favorably to the idea. Each of those interested presented the type of auto mechanic program he wanted to offer in his shop, and provided at least one leader from within his shop staff. The various programs were announced to the students at a meeting, and they each selected the programs they wanted, except in two instances where straws were drawn by two groups wanting the same garage. Clubs range in size from six to nineteen members, each club having its own student leader, who handles any formal meetings and acts as the club representative between weekly meetings.

Programs presented by the garages ranged from technical training to fixing up an old car and selling it. In six months of operation some of the programs were found to be lacking in certain features, but in only one did at-

tendance drop. Members in all groups were told that poor attendance would necessitate their expulsion from the group, thus making room for a replacement. (See September, 1958, RECREATION Magazine, page 250.)

This program has been very successful; a number of boys have already been hired by the garages. Garage owners are finding boys from their groups and their dads looking over new cars; kids with cars are giving the garages business, and most of them, including the four girls involved, are learning a useful subject as a vocation, through and for recreation.

Our disk jockey club has 123 members and schedules four persons a week to a fifteen-minute radio program. All administrative work is done by club members and the recreation department, with the radio station providing time as a public service. Information on either program will be provided to any department interested.—Bulletin of the Wisconsin Recreation Association, June, 1958.

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Dances

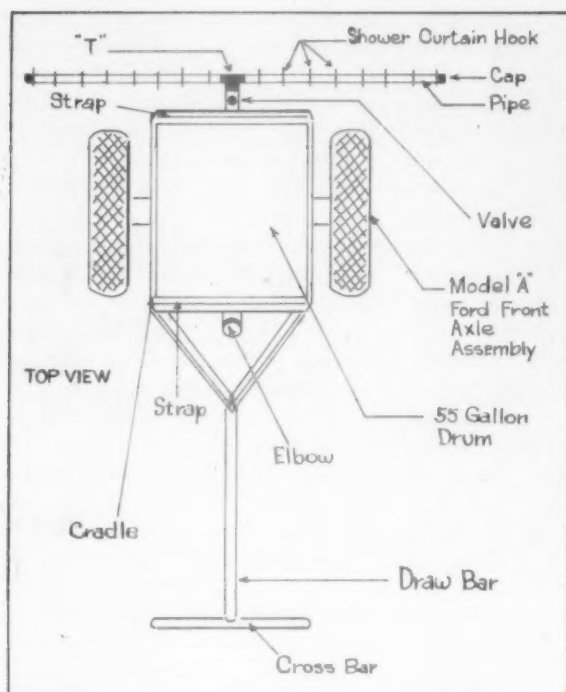
The recent encyclopedia, *Handbook of Coed Teen Activities*,* edited by Edythe and David DeMarche, contains the following suggestions for a dance. This is only one of the many excellent activities included.

Hall Dance. Classes at school often find it fun—and much more economical—to have a Hall Dance, and it is an ideal way to raise money. . . . It's done simply by roping off one of the school corridors after classes are over for the day, and providing a several-piece orchestra or good record player with a large choice of records. The guests wear their school clothes.

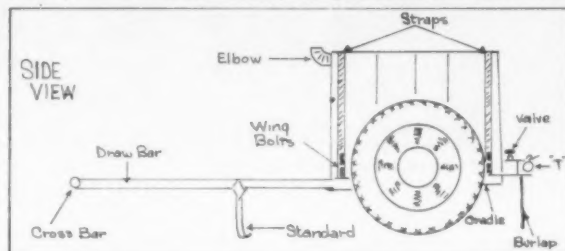
One way of controlling admittance is through use of one of the classrooms that has two doors, entering by one, paying admission, and going out on the "dance floor" through the other door.

No decorations are necessary, since this is a money raiser. Refreshments can be bypassed, too, unless some of the girls would like to provide doughnuts or cookies, to be sold along with fruit juice or cold cokes, for additional profit.

* Association Press, 291 Broadway, New York 7. Pp. 640. \$7.95.



Ice is first scraped and then hot water applied by this machine. Make your own ice resurfacing equipment on trailer, as above.



ICE RINKS

Make an Ice Applicator

A SMALL VERMONT community made a device to apply a thin film of hot water to the surface of their ice skating rink in order to secure "perfect ice." Another Vermont community used the idea to construct a machine of its own for the same purpose. The device is a barrel on a trailer, with a length of pipe attached to the rear of the barrel. Holes in this pipe let hot water drip onto a burlap sheet, which is attached to the pipe and drags along the surface of the ice. The principle behind all this is that, when hot water is used in small amounts, it freezes faster than cold water. Hot water also melts down the high bumps and obstructions on the ice and fills in the small pit holes and cuts made by flashing blades. This is the same principle as that of larger ice machines. This type of equipment is used with high success in hockey rinks and for ice-skating shows all over the country. (It may also be used to apply liquid fertilizer to large areas of lawn.)

This simple piece of equipment may be made in a number of ways. The basic design and construction are given so anyone can build it. Its construction need not be expensive or elaborate; in fact, the more simple, the less trouble there will be with maintenance and repairs.

One community used a boat trailer as the vehicle for its drum of hot water and plans next year to add a second drum in tandem to cut the number of trips in half. The other town made its trailer out of old automobile parts and electrical wiring pipe. The machine should be made as light as

possible and yet cover the largest area for its weight. The trailer should be able to be pulled along the ice by two men; a whiffletree or drawbar is needed for this purpose. If pulled behind any type of motor vehicle a trailer hitch will be necessary. A supply of hot water is needed close to the rink.

For the hot-water treatment, the desired temperature should be below twenty degrees Fahrenheit, although it will still work with temperatures as high as twenty-seven degrees—twenty-eight degrees, if the conditions are right. Application is simple. Just fill the drum with hot water and start drawing the machine over the ice in the same manner as mowing a lawn. Make sure the path of the machine overlaps a little on the adjacent path. Usually by the time one coating has been applied to the entire rink, the surface is ready for another coat.

Towns using this equipment say it gives them the best ice surface they have ever had. Here are a few helpful hints they have noted:

- Use lightweight inexpensive materials.
- Ask someone familiar with metals and welding to help with its construction (a school industrial-arts instructor may be the one—he may be able to have his students make it as a class project).
- Build the cradle for the drum to fit the trailer not vice versa.
- Balance the drum on the trailer so that it is evenly balanced when the drawbar is at waist level.
- Place a crossbar at the end of the drawbar to facilitate pulling the machine; thereby making the operation less tiring.

- Hold the crossbar in *front* of you at waist level when pulling. The men who pull it should also wear warm footgear which has adequate traction (ice-grippers, if not too large, do a good job).
- Wait until a coating is completely frozen before applying another.
- Do not leave water in the drum overnight.
- Make any repairs immediately.
- See that no one tampers with the machine unless authorized.

Materials Needed. Model A Ford front axle and wheels with tires for trailer; 12' angle iron for cradle; 8' wiring pipe for draw and crossbars; 6' steel strap to hold drum on cradle, 6'-8' of 1½" pipe (threaded) for water distribution; 1½" valve for water distribution control; 2 plugs (threaded) for ends of distribution pipe; 12-16 shower curtain hooks to attach burlap on distribution pipe; 1½" T (threaded) to connect distribution pipe to valve; 55-gallon drum to hold the hot water; 3" elbow to fill drum; five or six burlap sacks to conduct water from distribution pipe to ice; and 6' of 1½" by ¼" steel stock to stabilize distribution pipe.

Building Procedure. Prepare the 55-gallon drum by attaching the three-inch elbow to the corresponding hole in the top of the drum. Then attach the 1½" valve to the opposite end of the drum at the extreme bottom of the drum-head. This valve controls the flow of water from drum to pipe distributing the water. Use a joint seal on all pipe unions. Connect the 1½" pipe in equal lengths to the T so that they form a straight length of pipe from six to eight feet long. Plug the ends of these lengths of pipe with screw caps. Drill ⅜" holes every three to four inches in a straight line along the entire length of pipe, including the T. Solder the shower curtain hooks so that the straight part of the hook is on the opposite side of the pipe from the holes and pointing slightly forty-five degrees away from side of the pipe which has the opening of the T in it. Solder these hooks every six inches so they will not interfere with the holes on the bottom of the pipe. Connect the T to the valve.

Next build the cradle. The drum will be in this cradle to keep it stable at all times. The cradle has to fit the trailer axle. Weld lengths of angle iron together so that you form a rectangle four inches shorter than the length of your drum and four inches longer than the width of the drum. Then weld six-inch lengths of angle iron to the inside of the rectangle. These pieces should be bent to fit the curve of the drum and then welded between each of corner posts so that the drum fits snugly into the slings without rocking. Two more pieces of the steel strap should then be bent and placed over the drum to complete the circle of strap around each end of the drum. The top straps can be attached by bolts and wing nuts to facilitate removing the drum. Secure the cradle to the trailer axle. Construct a V of angle iron from the front corners of drum at the base. Weld a standard perpendicular to this point, to hold the drawbar eighteen inches off the ground. Weld a three-foot crossbar to a four-foot drawbar. Finish the ends of the crossbar so that no

rough edges remain. Weld the drawbar to the point of the V so that it forms a Y. This should complete the construction, except for the burlap, which is hooked over the shower curtain hooks and draped over the front of the distribution pipe so that water from the pipe is conducted down the burlap onto the surface of the ice. No gaps or spaces should be allowed in draping the burlap as that would not provide a uniform coat to the surface of the ice.

The accompanying diagrams illustrate the plan used in Vermont, by the Waterbury Recreation Committee and the Brattleboro Recreation Department, in constructing this helpful ice-coating equipment.

Fort Wayne, Indiana, uses a similar resurfacing machine and recommends motorcycle rubber tires, 475 by 19, on a straight axle, a seventy-five or one-hundred gallon drum—although they have been using a fifty-gallon one—and a quick-acting shutoff valve. Additional information can be obtained by writing to Howard Von Gunten or Dave Gillie, department of parks, Fort Wayne.

Timely Tips for Rink Managers

From Louis Owen, one of the country's most astute rink managers (California's Berkeley Iceland), come a few time- and money-saving tips for busy rink operators:

Rubber Kickboards. To avoid the unsightly, chewed-up appearance of the lower section of the rink barrier on the inside near ice surface, some managers fasten a metal strip all around the barrier, running about six inches up from the ice surface. However, this metal protection tends to rust and also has a tendency to extract heat from the air, so it causes ice surface to melt directly underneath the strip. A far better protective device is to use five- or six-inch rubber belting and tack it on firmly. Seconds or surplus material, even used belting, will do the trick nicely. This forms perfect protection; it is economical, lasts several seasons, gives protection to wood surface, eliminates unsightly and dangerous conditions sometimes seen when chewed bits of wood and splinters become imbedded in ice surface.

For skate shops. Have all your rental skate boots equipped with extra lacehooks instead of eyelets; that is, continue the hooks down about three more eyelets than usual. The saving in time and service will astonish you; also, customers like the easy-on, easy-off method the extra hooks give.

Ice Cutting Tip. Smoothness and skateability of your ice depend on the way it is prepared. Berkeley's Iceland uses the Zamboni Ice-Resurfacing Machine and wouldn't be without it. If using regular planer remember that a good 'cut' is essential and that a good 'cut' depends on a sharper planer blade. Time and money are needed to keep your planing blades in tiptop shape. Using a planer three, four, or five times daily soon turns the edge of the blade, no matter how careful you are. Here is a dandy time- and money-saver: have cutting blades hard-chromed—at least have the actual cutting edges hard-chromed. Sharpen blade first, then hard-chrome it, then hone it; the result is a new sharper edge that will last for months instead of days and is rust-resistant too.—*World Ice Skating Guide*, published by National Sports Publications.



Two pools make up the unit. The ceramic-tile diving deck is continuous between the exhibition pool and practice pool.

Showing what can result from careful planning and cooperation with the architects.

Exciting Swimming Facilities

Perkins and Will



Ceramic-tile walls and floor bring color and maintenance ease to boys' shower room. The low glazed structural-tile partitions allow full shower supervision at all times.

IF EVANSTON, ILLINOIS, is known for any one sport above all other, it is swimming. Located as it is on the shores of Lake Michigan, the community recognizes that swimming is essential for self-preservation, especially in a locale where boating and seaside recreation are commonplace.

Evanston Township High School is one of eight schools in Chicago's immediate suburbs participating in the Suburban League sports schedule. The member schools, above average scholastically, are also above average in the quality of their athletics. Football, basketball, track, baseball, swimming—indeed, all major sports—provide these suburban schools with a comprehensive, year-round competitive athletic program teaching sportsmanship and providing the physical education imperative for teen-agers at the same time.

This material was prepared by PERKINS AND WILL, architects-engineers, of Chicago, Illinois, who designed the Evanston natatorium.

The school rarely misses a first division place in all league sports.

Until recently, while other schools on a par with Evanston's enrollment of 3200 students were boasting one, even two swimming pools, Evanston had none. Despite this obvious handicap, the high school was turning out one championship team after the other, teams that practiced and held meets at the local YMCA.

Realizing the necessity for rectifying this obvious lack in high school facilities, the board of education got busy and drawings were begun in 1955. Construction started in 1957, and by early spring of 1958, the new natatorium was completed, at an approximate construction cost of \$925,000. Evanston High now has a swimming facility far superior to that of most, or perhaps all, communities in the country. The natatorium provides all the facilities necessary for a school, and, indeed, for the community.

What makes this natatorium so far

above average? The answer is that here was an example of a community that knew what it wanted; one that cooperated with the architects to achieve truly exciting results. Basic plans included everything necessary for the construction of any facility—swimming pool or other; facilities were planned to implement a known program; excellent workmanship and durable materials contributed plus values. Added to these, and imperative for swimming facilities, was the incorporation of safety features in both design and equipment. Beyond these more commonplace basics, was Evanston's demand for an attractive pool, that could be used by the entire community, as well as the school, and a pool suitable to a community stressing not only swimming meets, swim shows, and other spectator activities, but also social swimming and instruction for all ages.

Actually, the swimming unit contains two pools and is connected to other building units by a glass-enclosed corridor. A practice pool, 30' by 60', completely shallow, with the depth varying from 3'0" to 4'5", is useful for preliminary instruction. It also serves as a warm-up pool during meets—a delight to coaches. A continuous deck ties this pool to the exhibition or main pool but aluminum rolling doors may separate pools when two independent activities occur simultaneously. The doors remain open during swim meets, public recreation swimming, and instruction classes for youngsters of pre-high-school age.

The exhibition pool is 75' by 45'—slightly wider than the 42' standard. This extra width is picked up by the two

outside lanes, to eliminate the handicap under which swimmers drawing outside lanes usually compete. The depth range is 3'6" to 12'8". Turquoise blue, the basic color of the pool's lining, enriches the water's natural color. Wide, white-bordered black stripes mark the lengthwise lanes. These are crossed, at right angles, by similar white stripes of narrower width indicating the lanes running the width of the pool. The total effect is that of an interesting plaid-like pattern on the pool's bottom.

The natatorium is constructed primarily of reinforced concrete foundations and basement. The superstructure is of steel and masonry. Lowest maintenance finish materials were used throughout; ceramic tile, structural glazed tile, and aluminum predominate. Bright, cheerful colors were used, to give a gay, happy feeling. The deck is of yellow and tan nonslip ceramic tile; side walls are warm light grey; doors have yellow plastic facing, easy to clean and fun to look at. The room is a far cry from the old austere, cold, white bathing pool.

This natatorium has no noisy reverberations. The entire ceiling, constructed of corrugated and perforated enameled aluminum, absorbs noise. So does the face of the balcony railing made of perforated Transite. A record player is attached to the public-address system—a useful device for swim shows, social swimming, and water ballet. There are speakers in the ceilings of both pool and locker rooms, with even an underwater speaker for the exhibi-

tion pool. Lighting is incandescent with high-level downlights. All lights are accessible for relamping from truss space above. Special ventilation inside truss spaces prevents condensation. Wall and ceiling ventilation assure maximum humidity control. To insure comfort for swimmers and spectators alike, warmer air is circulated at pool and deck level rather than in the balcony area.

Water in the pools is heated to approximately seventy-eight degrees. Chlorine and soda ash are added in measured amounts to maintain proper residual chlorine and alkalinity levels. The large pool has two surflex filters; the small pool has one surflex filter. Water is completely circulated every six hours.

Balcony seating accommodates approximately one thousand persons. The seating is U shaped, thereby concentrating seating around the shallow end of the exhibition pool where all races begin and end. An innovation is the scorer's balcony at the deep end. An electric time clock and scoreboard mounted above scorer's balcony is a wonderful substitute for shouting from the deck.

Drinking fountains and spittoons are built in. Of the three diving boards provided, two are one meter and one is three meter, which can be adjusted to one meter when necessary.

Class-time supervision is facilitated by two instructors' offices, one for boys and one for girls, located on opposite sides of the exhibition pool. When the

partition separating the two pools is closed, instructors may still supervise both pools through the polarized glass walls of the offices. This polarization takes the surface sheen off the water; thus, all activity above or below the surface may be watched at all times.

Two locker rooms, a boys' and a girls', each have access to both pools. Structural tile partitions of the showers reach halfway to the ceiling. Showers are thus observable from the instructors' offices so horseplay may be stopped before accidents occur. Instructors are also able to make sure that students take the required shower before entering the pool. Walls and floors of locker and shower areas are of colorful ceramic tile. The boys' locker room has seventeen shower heads and 162 full-length lockers. Girls' locker room has seventeen shower heads, 145 full-length lockers and fourteen hair dryers. All mirrors are full length.

The Evanston natatorium has been in use now for almost a year. In addition to regular school swimming activities, a year-round community program is already in effect. There are swimming lessons and recreation swims for children and adults alike. Girl Scouts, Boy Scouts, Red Cross, clubs, and fraternities all use the pool. To raise funds for their organizations, the Evanston PTA used the pool for a style show, while the Dad's Club presented a water circus. The Evanston High School natatorium is truly an example of swimming facilities used and loved by school and community alike. #

The Fight Goes On— ❀ ❀ ❀

The New York State Public Works Department is still trying to wrest four hundred acres away from the state's Adirondack Forest Preserve, in order to run the right of way for the Northway, the toll-free expressway now being built from Albany to Plattsburgh. The battle will be joined in the legislature because any encroachment on publicly owned land within the preserve requires constitutional amendment. Each such amendment must be approved by two

legislatures with an intervening election.

Unfortunately, a proposed amendment slipped by the last session of the state legislature, with only token resistance from conservation people. However, since then, conservation groups have been mustering forces and have aroused considerable support for an alternate route. At least a dozen groups, including the state's Federated Garden Clubs, the Adirondack Mountain Club, the State Forest Preserve Association, and the State Conservation Forum, have endorsed the alternate or Champlain route. Two other organizations were

even more forceful. The Appalachian Mountain Club and the Schenectady County Conservation Council have voted opposition to allowing the Northway on forest preserve land at all.

A nice distinction must be made here: There is an imaginary blue line encircling the forest preserve, which both routes will touch, but the alternate route does not touch upon any of the state land within that blue line and thus does not require an amendment. Only public land within that line is subject to the "forever wild" requirement. Advocates of both routes have armed themselves with plausible, cogent reasons. #

NOTES *for the Administrator*

Inventory of City-Owned Land

Royal Oak, Michigan (71,000), has completed an inventory of all city-owned land to aid recreation planning and other future development. Compiled by city employees, the inventory is available in book form for ready reference.

The book is in three sections: city recreation and park lands; city land for fire stations, pumping stations, and other nonrecreation purposes; and areas used as planting strips, boulevards, and parkways. All sites are cross-indexed by number and subdivision for reference, and each site is noted on four accompanying maps keyed to differentiate between dedicated and nondedicated parcels.

A descriptive sheet is included for each park and recreation site, with data on site number, acreage, whether dedicated or not, street location, legal description, recreation equipment and facilities, appraised value and date of appraisal, stage of development, long-range recommendations for development and by whom made, date of inventory, and other reference information. The city already has found it helpful in recreation planning, park development, and property trades and negotiations. — *Public Management*, August, 1958.

Persistent Board Member

Thanks to the initiative and persistence of a former member of the Honolulu (Hawaii) Board of Public Parks and Recreation, the city has regained a lost park. During World War II a Japanese Shinto mission transferred a small park to the recreation division, which paid off the mortgage, amounting to \$2,478. The city then spent \$22,000 improving the park. In 1952 the city board of supervisors deeded the park back to the reorganized Shinto group for \$2,478, completely ignoring the investment made by the city on the property. A taxpayer's suit was thrown out of court by the circuit judge.

In appealing the case, a former board member claimed the transfer was illegal because it was "for a grossly inadequate consideration, being, in reality, an unauthorized gift of public property," and that the land could only be sold at public auction. In supporting the appeal the Territorial Supreme Court ruled the city had committed "constructive fraud" in selling, for \$2,478, property appraised at \$46,977. It, therefore, ordered the officials to nullify the deed and refund the money to the mission.

Recommends Joint-Use

A state committee on health, physical education, and recreation submitted the following recommendation to the New Mexico State Board of Education:

"Providing instruction in the worthwhile use of leisure-time activities during and after school is one of the principal objectives of the public schools. This goal can be

realized most effectively by planning, constructing, and operating the schools as neighborhood and community centers, and by providing for the maximum utilization of gymnasiums, auditoriums, workshops, libraries, classrooms, park areas, and play fields for after-school, year-round activities, for all children and youth and community groups. Therefore, we urge school superintendents, city and county officials, to coordinate their efforts in acquiring and designing facilities, and in formulating legal agreements for the fullest use of such school-community centers for educational-recreational programs."

Soviet City Planning

William S. Foster, editor of *The American City*, reporting on a visit to the Soviet Union by a group of United States architects, commented on the handicaps owing to lack of skilled craftsmen and equipment. He added, "Despite these difficulties, Soviet city planning shows a great deal of thought, and seems based on the classic 'garden city' concept. Each project is grouped to serve populations varying from ten thousand to twenty-five thousand. Roughly, twenty per cent of the land is occupied by buildings; forty per cent is by landscaping; and another forty per cent by parks and similar facilities. Areas for schools are in addition to this land area. Each of the large projects is separated by a park, and several would be grouped around a central building of some sort, such as a stadium."

Private Use of City Land

It is legally possible for the city to make a site on a public park, acquired by the city either by purchase or condemnation, available to private organizations for the construction of a senior citizens' service and recreation center on certain terms and conditions, including execution of a lease for a term not to exceed twenty-five years, provision that the use of the building shall be limited to recreation activities and purposes, provision that the senior citizens be entitled to primary use of the facility, subject to the right of the public and citizens of the city to the use thereof, provision that all uses of the facility be subject to the control and administration of the city through its legislative body, and that the lease agreement provide for appropriate rental—ALLEN GRIMES, *city attorney, Modesto, California*, April 14, 1958. *Western City*, August, 1958.

Golf Negligence Decision

Freak Shot. A California case, *Oakes vs. Chapman*, early this year, found a golfer not guilty of negligence in hitting a ninety-degree "freak" shot, causing severe eye injury to another player on a municipal golf course. In the plaintiff's attempt to prove negligence, it was brought to light that the defendant had suffered from infantile paralysis at the age of two and had been left with certain crippling effects. However, the court ruled that any warning would have been superfluous, because neither party knew, or had reason to believe, that the ball would go ninety degrees off course, and there was no evidence of negligence. It was indeed, a "freak" shot!

Hospital Capsules

Beatrice H. Hill

✦ One of the most important future aspects of our profession—recreation for the homebound ill and handicapped—is finally gaining national consideration. In November, Arthur S. Flemming, secretary, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, held a conference with individuals and organizations directly interested in rehabilitation. The meeting's main emphasis was that the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation is sorely limited in its services to the handicapped because it can work only with vocational rehabilitation.

The majority of chronically ill patients cannot be vocationally rehabilitated, and, consequently, need much help in finding a way to lead a full life. To all of us this, of course, means recreation.

It was suggested that, in order to conduct research and give service to this large homebound group, the office changed its name to Office of Rehabilitation, thus not limiting its endeavors. I have constantly emphasized this point as well as the fact that the twenty-nine home-care programs and the dozens of rehabilitation services and clinics in our country do little or nothing about bringing organized recreation to the homebound through the use of community agencies, organizations, and volunteers under professional direction. We are currently setting up two demonstration projects in community planning for the homebound. If you are interested, write me for information.

✦ Our four pilot projects in New York City introducing recreation to combined groups of nursing homes—housing three hundred patients—are doing splendidly. We have actually succeeded in proving that, by combining financial resources and jointly paying the salary for professional personnel and basic equipment, every nursing home can have recreation at minimal cost.

In the city we estimate we can bring these patients many recreation activities, conducted by volunteers under the supervision of a professional leader, for less than two dollars per patient per month, judging by results of the last six months. Our problem now is: How much will it cost for adequate service to smaller, more typical nursing homes? We are currently publicizing our projects as much as possible, and our next

step is to try and establish the legal precedent that new nursing homes cannot be licensed unless they provide recreation, and that old ones must supply some kind of recreation activity despite space limitations. Finally, is there any reason why the private patient or the welfare department should not share the cost of recreation with the nursing-home owner?

✦ In a New Jersey town of five thousand, where we were asked to set up a program of recreation for the ill and handicapped, we are combining a county hospital, a welfare home, and two nursing homes into one project. We are forming a council of recreation for the ill and handicapped, composed of the mayor, a member of the governing body, the executive directors of the local welfare, health, and charitable organizations, the administrators of the hospital and the welfare home, and owners of the two nursing homes. This council will study the needs of the institutions and will then use this study to approach local industries, as well as state fund administrators to finance the salaries of professional recreation personnel. The one or more professional recreation workers will be attached to the welfare department, as there is no recreation department. The recreation therapists' main function will be to set up programs, recruit, train and supervise volunteers to carry out a well-rounded program of recreation to the institutionalized. Eventually, we hope we can also work with the homebound. The local high school is giving credit to any of the students wishing to work in this project as volunteers.

✦ In your hospital work, are you thinking about the great importance of obtaining staff to work on a consultancy basis with your discharged patients, particularly those with chronic physical illnesses, or mental patients? This staff member should investigate the town or area to which the patient will be returning, and then find out what recreation activities exist, in which he can participate.

MRS. HILL is director of the NRA Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped.

INDEX OF ADVERTISERS

	Page
All Metal Tennis Table Company	4
American Handicrafts Company	Inside Back Cover
American Playground Device Company	4
Champion Playground Equipment Company	8
Charles M. Graves Organization	8
Chicago Roller Skate Company	Back Cover
Cosom Industries, Inc.	Inside Front Cover
Exposition Press	8
Gold Medal Products Company	9
Gymnastic Supply Company	9
James Spencer & Company	8
Jayfro Athletic Supply Company	8
Lou-Pel Mfr.	9
The MacGregor Company	Inside Back Cover
Monroe Company	33
Mutual Aids	8
The National Foundation	Inside Back Cover
Nissen Trampoline Company	5
Peter Carver Associates	5
Reinhold Book Division	1
Superior Industries Corporation	Inside Back Cover
T. F. Twardzik & Company	9
Trophies, Inc.	Inside Back Cover
Voit	9



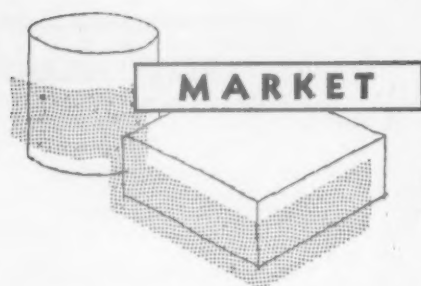
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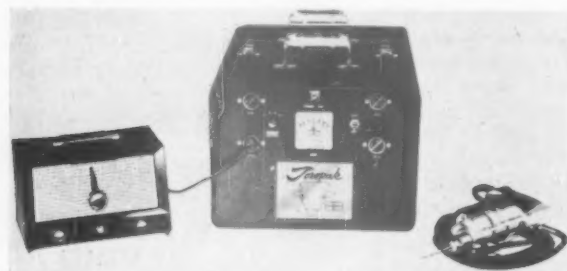
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Jean Wachtel

- A fascinating new educational hobby for individual or recreation department is now possible with the NH Mineralight. This is a precision-made, short-wave ultraviolet lamp, which, when shined on fluorescent rocks and minerals, will cause them to glow in beautiful colors. When you buy the Mineralight you also receive six trays full of accurately labeled rock specimens and a booklet describing nearly all known fluorescent minerals, where found, and how to identify. Approved by the Underwriters' Laboratories, the light runs on 110-volt, 50-60 cycle house current, and is manufactured by Ultraviolet Products, Inc., San Gabriel, California. For information, write Black Light Eastern Corporation, 201-04 Northern Boulevard, Bayside 61, New York.

- The firm of Brunswick-Balke-Collender, a large manufacturer of bowling and billiard equipment, embarked on a diversification program in 1950, and now manufactures many items of interest to recreation people. These include folding gymnasium and auditorium equipment; flexible chalkboard and related visual aids; and a broad line of sports equipment acquired through the purchase of the MacGregor Sports Company. Brunswick-Balke-Collender is located at 623 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago 5, Illinois.

- ToroPak Model P14-65 is a generator unit that supplies electrical power where none exists or for emergencies during power failure—both of which situations may arise in isolated recreation centers or camping and park areas. This



portable power source supplies 110-volt, 50-cycle single-phase current up to 200 watts, continuously for eight hours or more, as well as 14-volt DC power for an extended period. The unit can be recharged completely in a few hours through the cigarette lighter in a car or truck or via a 110-volt AC home outlet. ToroPak, available with either a conventional or transistorized circuit, unlatches into two easily carried units, each equipped with a handle for this purpose. For descriptive circular and other information, write Francis Brothers, 446 C Street, Tustin, California.

- Large calendars, with spaces large enough to write in special events and activities, are hard to find. One has come to our attention—22" by 16½"—showing six weeks at a glance. Complete through December, 1959, the calen-

dar is available from Sunset House, 1502 Sunset Building, Beverly Hills, California, at one dollar. Junior size, 17" by 11", is seventy-nine cents. No COD's.



power transmission housing is of lightweight, heavy-walled, magnesium alloy sand castings and aircraft-type aluminum alloy structural tubing. The whole thing weighs twenty-eight pounds and utilizes balanced weight positioning from a single-point suspension strap. For complete information, write Comet Industries, 801 Elm Place, Richmond, Indiana.



- A good-looking mobile workbench, both sides of which contain double doors and a fixed shelf, is now on the market, well suited to recreation center workshop needs. The top is made of 1½-inch thick carpenter's bench wood; inside and outside surface of the base are finished in honey-maple Nevamar laminate, thus providing unusual durability. The D-9 Mobile Workbench measures 34" by 22" by 26", and is supplied with both casters and brakes for both mobility and fast holding. For more information, write Department MW, National Store Fixture Company, Inc., Odenton, Maryland.

- General Electric's two-page Bulletin GEC-1498 could be very handy to recreation personnel responsible for floodlighting large areas. It describes GE's new 1500-watt, general-purpose floodlight; discusses the unit's features; lists dimensions and photometric data; gives illustrated mounting suggestions; and includes ordering information. Write General Electric Company, Schenectady 5, New York.

Periodicals

THE AMERICAN CHILD. National Child Labor Committee, 419 4th Ave., New York 16. Published bimonthly, November to May. \$2.00 annually.

ARTS AND ACTIVITIES (teachers' guide). Jones Publishing Co., 8150 N. Central Park Ave., Skokie, Ill. Published monthly, except July and August. \$.75 per copy; \$5.00 annually.

THE BETHANY GUIDE (For Workers in Christian Education). Christian Board of Publication, Beaumont and Pine Blvd., Box 179, St. Louis 66. Published monthly. \$3.50 annually.

CHURCH RECREATION. Church Recreation Service, 129 9th Ave., Nashville 3, Tenn. Published quarterly. Free upon request.

FLOWER ARRANGEMENT (in English). Hanano Shiorwisha, Kohata, Uji-shi, Kyoto, Japan. \$.60 per copy; \$3.50 annually.

SIERRA CLUB BULLETIN. Sierra Club, 1050 Mills Tower, San Francisco 4. Published monthly, except July and August. \$3.00 annually.

SWIMMING POOL DATA AND REFERENCE ANNUAL (26th Edition—1958). Hoffman Publications, 425 4th Ave., New York 16. Soft cover. \$5.00.

Magazine Articles

THE AMERICAN CITY, September 1958.
Asphalt Composition Tennis Courts Most Popular.

Our Swimming Pool Has Made Us Famous,
Dale William James.

ARTS AND ACTIVITIES, November 1958.

Entire issue of excellent craft ideas.

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Yesterday's Newspaper Makes News!
Edith Brockway.

A Class with a Festive Air, *Reinhold P. Marxhausen.*

The Mobile Experiment, *Anne Forman.*

JOOPER, October 1958.

Begin Bowling Fun Early, *Milton Raymer.*
November 1958

Recreation Research, *Milton A. Gabrielsen and Leonard A. Larson.*

PARKS AND RECREATION IN CANADA, September 1958.

The Park That Children Built
A Spot That Can't Be Idle

October 1958.

A Look at Parks and Recreation in Russia,
Alex Jupp.

PARK MAINTENANCE, November 1958.

City—State Stadium Is Happy Result of
New Wisconsin Law, *Joseph T. Leszynski.*

SWIMMING POOL AGE, November 1958.

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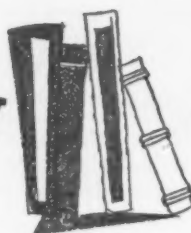
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Books & Pamphlets Received

- HOW TO MAKE YOUR OWN BUILT-INS AND SPACE SAVERS, Bill Baker. Popular Science, 353 4th Ave., New York 10. Pp. 160. Paper, \$1.00.
- HOW TO TELL A STORY, Josephine Gardner. Porpoise Bookshop, 308 Clement, San Francisco 18. Pp. 32. \$25.
- HOW YOU GROW UP, William C. Menninger. Sterling Publishing, 419 4th Avenue, New York 16. Pp. 187. \$2.95.
- INSPIRATIONAL POETRY FOR CAMP AND YOUTH GROUPS, compiled by H. Jean Berger. Burgess Publishing Co., 426 S. 6th St., Minneapolis 15. Pp. 121. \$2.50.
- INSTRUCTIONS TO YOUNG BALLROOM DANCERS, Alex Moore. Sportsheff, 10 Overlook Ter., New York 33. Pp. 141. \$3.75.
- INSTRUCTIONS TO YOUNG RAMBLERS, Ronald W. Clark. Sportsheff, 10 Overlook Ter., New York 33. Pp. 128. \$3.75.
- ISRAEL—TREASURY OF LEGEND. Israel Government Tourist Office, 574 5th Ave., New York 36. Unpaged. Free.
- JIM BEARD'S NEW BARBECUE COOKBOOK, Random House, 457 Madison Ave., New York 22. Pp. 128. \$2.95.
- JUVENILE DELINQUENCY, Joseph S. Roucek, Editor. Philosophical Library, 15 E. 40th St., New York. Pp. 370. \$10.00.
- LEISURE TIME. Equitable Life Assurance Society 393 7th Ave., New York 1. Pp. 48. Free.
- LIFESAVING AND WATER SAFETY INSTRUCTION, Charles E. Silvia. Association Press, 291 Broadway, New York 7. Pp. 185. \$4.50.
- MAKE IT AND USE IT! Bernice Wells Carlson. Abingdon Press, 201 8th Ave., S. Nashville 2, Tenn. Pp. 160. \$2.50.
- MASS CULTURE—THE POPULAR ARTS IN AMERICA, Bernard Rosenberg and David Manning White, Editors. Free Press, 119 W. Lake St., Chicago 1, Pp. 561. \$6.50.
- MATERIALS AND TECHNIQUES OF MEDIEVAL PAINTING, Daniel V. Thompson, Dover Publications, 920 Broadway, New York 10. Pp. 239. \$1.85.
- MODERN JUDO AND SELF-DEFENCE, Harry Ewen. Emerson Books, 251 W. 19th St., New York 11. Pp. 84. \$3.95.
- MODERN PRINCIPLES AND METHODS IN HIGH SCHOOL PHYSICAL EDUCATION, Charles C. Cowell and Hilda M. Schwehn. Allyn & Bacon, 41 Mt. Vernon St., Boston 8. Pp. 327. \$5.75.
- NEW COMPLETE GIN RUMMY, Walter L. Richard. David McKay Co., 55 5th Ave., New York 3. Pp. 85. \$2.00.
- NEW KEY TO WEAVING, Mary E. Black. Bruce Publishing, 400 N. Broadway, Milwaukee 1. Pp. 571. \$12.00.
- 101 PUZZLES IN THOUGHT AND LOGIC, C. R. Wylie. Dover Publications, 920 Broadway, New York 10. Unpaged. Paper, \$1.00.
- ORIGAMI (Book Two), Florence Sakade. Charles E. Tuttle, Rutland, Vermont. Pp. 32. Paper, \$1.00.
- PAPER SHAPES AND SCULPTURE, Mary Grace Johnston, Davis Press, Worcester 8, Mass. Pp. 72. \$4.75.

NEW



PUBLICATIONS

Covering the Leisure-time Field

OUR EXPANDING POPULATION

The Exploding Metropolis, The Editors of *Fortune*, Doubleday & Company, Garden City, New York. Pp. 193. \$3.95. **The Suburban Community**, William M. Dobriner, Editor. G. P. Putnam's Sons, 210 Madison Avenue, New York 16. Pp. 416. \$6.50.

These two volumes are among the latest additions to the growing literature dealing with problems of our rapidly expanding metropolitan regions. They differ widely, however, in scope and make-up. *The Exploding Metropolis* is issued "for people who like cities and a critique of the plans of people who don't." The book, which originally appeared as a series of articles in *Fortune* magazine, deals with the tremendous and largely chaotic growth of cities and suburbs. It pays special attention to urban redevelopment programs and calls for an immediate and drastic reevaluation, with a view to serving more effectively the diverse and complex requirements of our citizens. Emphasis is laid upon planning cities for people and the importance of recreation space and methods of acquiring it. The book is readable and illustrated with pen and ink sketches of city streets, squares, and buildings, with clear, explanatory captions.

The Suburban Community, on the other hand, is a "sourcebook of the sociological patterns that shape the lives of forty million Americans." It discusses the theory of sociology in the suburbs and describes research related to the social, political, and economic pattern of suburban life. The chapters, contributed by a long list of individuals, deal with the growth of the suburb, its sociology, social organization, life styles, problems, and perspectives. More than one article deals with leisure in the suburbs, but it is significant that the comprehensive index contains no reference to either parks or recreation.—*George Butler, director, NRA Research Department.*

*Available from NRA Recreation Book Center, 8 West 8th Street, New York 11, N. Y.

Art Always Changes, Ray Bethers. Hastings House, 41 East 50th Street, New York 22. Pp. 96. \$3.95.*

If you, or one of your adult clubs, are looking for an informal, interesting, and instructive book that will explain what the various art "isms" are trying to say, here it is! It traces the influences and beginnings of the various modern art "schools"—Cubists, Abstractionists, Impressionists, Expressionists, Surrealists, and the like.

To clarify the explanations, the author has made more than thirty paintings of the same subject to illustrate the various interpretations modern artists might develop. A unique and stimulating book, it will help any reader cease saying, "I don't know anything about art but I know what I like." Knowledge, as always, develops understanding.

Collage and Construction in Elementary and Junior High Schools, Lois Lord. Davis Publications, Worcester 8, Mass. Pp. 111. \$5.95.

Collecting and assembling materials to carry out imaginative ideas is part of the normal development of children, and that is what this beautiful, fully illustrated book is about. It offers many avenues by which this childhood experience can be brought about in the classroom, and most can be used in the recreation crafts group as well. Written by an imaginative and understanding art teacher, for other teachers or leaders, this book explores the child's world and pursues many methods and media that can be used to encourage creative growth.

The four sections of the book each offer material in a different area, and each covers elementary through junior high areas. The text, written with skill and simplicity, is highlighted with superb photographs. In the preface, Edith F. Mitchell, Delaware's state director of art education, says, "An inspired and convincing book that will be welcomed by all those who dedicate themselves to helping others extend the dimensions of their thinking and experience through art." Art and craft leaders will miss a lot if they overlook this.

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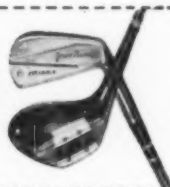
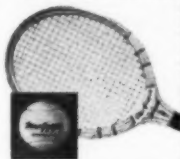


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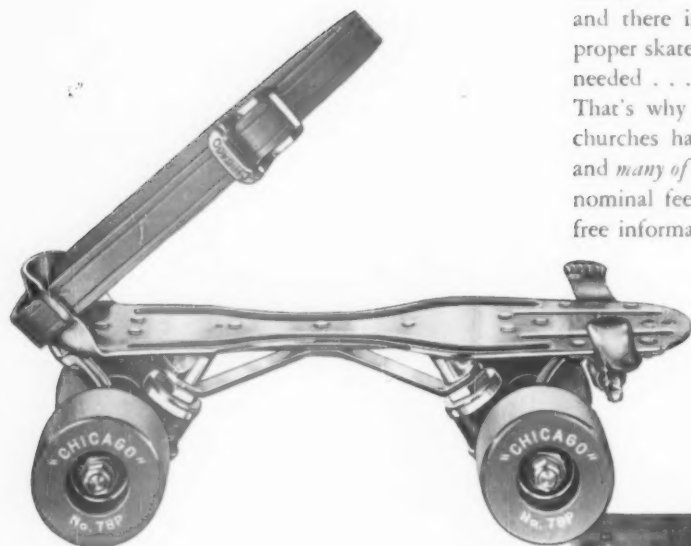
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